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AJMER TANK IRRIGATION.

NOTES ON ALL TANKS IN THE KHALSA AREA.

Ajmer district, excluding the Istamrari area, is divided into the following drainage areas :—

1. **Rupnagar.**—Running north from Ajmer city into Kishangarh territory, it extends north from $26^{\circ} 25'$ and lies between $74^{\circ} 38'$ and $74^{\circ} 52'$.

The tanks are reached from the Ajmer-Jaipur Road and the Ajmer-Ararka Road.

This nala eventually flows into the Sambhar Lake, so no new tanks or structural alterations may be made to any tank on this area without the previous permission of the Commissioner of Northern India Salt Revenue.

2. **Sagarmati.**—To the south of the above, the river rises at Ajaipal, seven miles south of Ajmer, passes through Ajmer, then turns south for seven miles, then east past Bhaonta, where one of the water supplies of Ajmer lies. Passing Pisingan it flows into Jodhpur territory. It is the source of the Luni River.

Its boundaries on the east is $74^{\circ} 44'$, on the north $26^{\circ} 31'$ and on the south, $26^{\circ} 12'$.

To the east of this area is the Sarsuti drainage area on which Pushkar and Budha Pushkar lie. The latter is one of the reserve water supplies of Ajmer. The Sarsuti joins the Sagarmati just before entering Jodhpur territory.

3. **Ramsar** drains the area which is to the east of the range between Ajmer and Nasirabad, in fact towards the Sea of Bengal, whereas the two first areas drain into the Runn of Cutch.

The drainage area is entirely to the north and north-east of the Ajmer-Nasirabad and the Nasirabad-Deoli Roads. At the northernmost point are three tanks of Kishangarh territory.

The area extends from $26^{\circ} 30'$ on the north to $26^{\circ} 9'$ on the south, and from $74^{\circ} 45'$ on the west to where the river runs out of British territory on the east.

4. **Dain.**—This system includes all the tanks round about Nasirabad, including those of its water-supply. They are easily reached from the roads which centre in that Cantonment.

There are many Istamrari tanks on this system but mostly to the south-east of the Khalsa ones.

The area extends from $26^{\circ} 24'$ on the north to $26^{\circ} 9'$ on the south and $74^{\circ} 39'$ on the west to say $74^{\circ} 52'$ on the east.

5. **Kekri.**—There are five tanks round about this town.

The above groups cover all the tanks maintained by Government in the Ajmer District except two, 35/827 Doliwala and 36/828 Jharoka, both in Gola village, which are on the Makrera Drainage system of Merwara.

H. C. SANDERS.

17th May 1915.

Rupnagar Group of Tanks, Ajmer

RUPNAGAR GROUP.

AJMER COLLECTORATE.

Class.	Serial No.	No. of tank.	NAME OF TANK.	CATCHMENT AREA.		Capacity.	Run-off.	Flood over Weir.	Length of Weir.	Depth Crest.	POSITION OF TANK.		REMARKS.
				Net.	Gross.						Latitude.	Longitude.	
II	1	6	Barla ...	3-17	...	23,470,000	0-0	1,974	190	2-2'	26° 26½'	74° 45'	
Do.	2	81/1065	Ramsagar at Noreli...	3-11	...	20,320,000	2-3	1,927	110	2-6'	26° 27'	74° 46'	
Do.	3	22/924	Budhol ...	2-91	...	14,450,000	2-1	1,833	90	3-4'	26° 29'	74° 47½'	
I	4	65/	Ladpura New Tank...	7-33	16-52	20,175,000	1-1	6,754	378	3-1'	26° 30'	74° 46'	1,2,3.
I	5	64/1015	Ladpura Old ...	1-30	...	4,070,000	1-3	1,005	104	2-0'	26° 30½'	74° 47'	
I	6	112/	Madarpura ...	0-34	...	5,100,000	6-5	388	40	2-0'	26° 28½'	74° 43½'	5.
III	7	93/932	Rasulpura ...	3-22	3-56	7,100,000	1-0	2,157	401	1-4'	26° 29'	74° 44½'	
III	8	52/992	Kankarda Bonabai ...	1-16	...	2,000,000	0-7	917	70	2-5'	26° 29½'	74° 43'	
II	9	38/1024	Ghugra ...	1-65	2-81	17,130,000	4-4	1,786	100	3-0'	26° 30'	74° 44'	8.
III	10	37/1019	Goriawas ...	0-82	...	2,500,000	1-3	706	35	3-3'	26° 29½'	74° 48½'	
II	11	76/1048	Muhami ...	4-80	...	12,450,000	1-1	2,675	100	4-0'	26° 30'	74° 49½'	

II	12	17	Akhri & Nahar Tanks. Nahar, Akhri	...	...	18,120,000 137,117,000	0.9	1,251	201	2.9'	26° 33'	74° 50'
Do.	13	18	Ontra Natta Group. Lohagal	...	...	500,000	0.2	946	113	1.9'	26° 30 1/2'	74° 42 1/2'
Do.	14	19	Gandarian Chetakan Naya Talab	...	...	17,600,000	3.2	1,576	127	2.4'	26° 32'	71° 11'
I	15	20	Padampur Natta Tank	...	...	3,170,000	1.9	706	51	2.5'	26° 31'	74° 41'
III	16	21	Chandhiawas	...	...	6,100,000	1.1	1,146	107	2.2'	26° 31'	71° 43'
I	17	22	Kair	...	...	234,950,000	7.0	8,293	205	8.0'	26° 33'	74° 43 1/2'
II	18	23	Sikolao (Ararka)	...	...	10,800,000	0.2	13,189	215	6.9'	26° 37 1/2'	74° 16 1/2'
III	19	24	Dudolai (Ararka)	...	...	3,680,000	1.6	825	70	2.3'	26° 38'	71° 45'
III	20	25	Babaicha	...	...	2,860,000	0.8	1,118	92	2.4'	26° 41 1/2'	74° 47'
			Total	...	...	1,247,253,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
III	21	26	Tilornia	...	...	7,260,000	0.3	4,778	250	3.2'	26° 39 1/2'	74° 55 1/2'

13, 14, 15, and 16.

Group 17.

BARLA TANK.

No. 13/916.

In BARLA Village (Ajmer).

Class II.

26° 26½' N.; 74° 45' E.

Alongside and to the south of mile 5½
Ajmer-Srinagar Road.

The net and gross catchment area of this
tank is 3·17 square miles, of which half is
cultivable and the rest hilly.

The capacity of the tank is 23,470,000
c.ft ; water-spread 4,880,000 s.ft., and the
tank is 15 feet deep.

A run-off of 3·0 inches will fill the tank.

The tank filled four times between 1892
and 1913.

The dam is 1,600 feet long of earth, with
masonry face and retaining walls, constructed
between 1841-1849 and improved during the
famine of 1891-1892. Cost, Rs. 6,175 and
Rs. 800.

There are four sluices.

There are two weirs (77 and 113), with
the combined length of 190 feet. The flood
discharge from the catchment is 1,974 cusecs,
giving 10·3 cusecs per foot run, which would
cause a flood of 2·2 feet deep.

It overflows into Ladpura New Tank
No. 65.

There is neither Government feeder nor
tributary.

A good tank with good irrigation but leaks
through foundations, which leakage is very
beneficial to the wells alongside the nallah.

Half-a mile north of mile 6 Ajmer-Srinagar Road.

The net and gross catchment area is 3.11 square miles, which is hilly and rocky but undulating.

The capacity of the tank is 20,320,000 c.ft.; water-spread 7,460,000 s.ft., and the tank is eight feet deep.

A run-off of 2.0 inches will fill the tank.

The tank filled seven times between 1885 and 1912.

The dam is of earth, with masonry face and retaining walls constructed in the years 1841-1847 at a cost Rs. 7,233. Further repairs amounted to Rs. 153 only. The front slope was added during the famine of 1891-1892; repairs 1908-1909. Cost, Rs. 7,233, plus Rs. 6,940, plus Rs. 407.

There are two sluices.

There is a masonry weir 40 feet long and a natural escape 100', total 140' in length. The flood discharge from the catchment is 1,927 cusecs, or 13.7 cusecs per foot-run, which would cause a flood of 2.6 feet deep.

It overflows into Ladpura Tank No. 65.

There is neither Government feeder nor distributary.

A good tank with good irrigation.

RAMSAGAR TANK.

No. 81/1065.

In NARELI Village (Ajmer).

Class II.

26° 27' N.; 74° 45' E.

0
BUDHAL TANK.

No. 22/924.

In BUDHOL Village (Ajmer).

Class II.

26° 29' N. ; 74° 47½' E.

Four miles to the east of mile 4½ Ajmer-Jaipur Road (Gugra).

The net and gross catchment area of this tank is 2·91 square miles, of which two-thirds is cultivable and the rest hilly. (There are several "Nadis" in the catchment).

The capacity of the tank is 14,450,000 c.ft.; water-spread 3,450,000 s ft., and the tank is 10·41 feet deep.

A run-off of 2·1 inches will fill the tank.

The tank filled four times between 1900 and 1913.

The dam is 1,587 feet of earth, with masonry face and retaining walls, constructed between the years 1841-1847. The dam once breached at a cost of Rs. 6,343.

There are three sluices.

There is a weir 90 feet in length. The flood discharge from the catchment is 1,833 cusecs, or 20·3 cusecs per foot run, which would cause a flood of 3·4 feet deep.

It overflows into Ladpura New Tank No. 65.

There is neither Government feeder nor distributary.

A good useful tank.

One and three-fourth mile to the south-east of mile 6 Ajmer-Jaipur Road, and alongside R.-M. Railway.

The gross catchment area is 16·52 square miles, whereas the net is 7·33 square miles, of which one-fourth is cultivable, the rest grass lands and hilly.

The capacity of the tank is 20,175,000 c.ft.; water-spread 3,200,000 s.ft., and the tank is 15·65 feet deep.

A run-off of 1·1 inch from the net catchment will fill the tank.

The tank, however, never fills, owing to the cultivation and the field embankments.

The dam is 3,150 feet of earth with front slope pitched, constructed between 1877 and 1879, at a cost of Rs. 45,496.

There are two sluices fitted with iron valves of 15 inches diameter.

There are two weirs 278 and 100, total 358 feet in length. The flood discharge from the gross catchment is 6,756 cusecs, or 17·7 cusecs per foot-run, which would cause a flood of 3·1 feet deep.

It overflows into Oontra Nala.

There is no Government feeder, but there are two distributaries, one for Ladpura ·9 miles long, which has two branches 1·1 mile and ·3 mile long; the other for Gangwana is 1·9 mile long.

Every drop of water is carefully utilised, but the bed leaks a little and the tank never fills.

LADPURA NEW TANK.

No. 65.

In LADPURA Village (Ajmer).

Class I.

25° 30' N. ; 74° 46' E.

LADPURA OLD TANK.

No. 64/1045.

In LADPURA Village (Ajmer).

Class I.

25° 30½' N; 74° 47' E.

One and a half mile to the south-east of mile 7 Ajmer-Jaipur Road, and alongside the Railway line.

The net and gross catchment area is 1·3 square mile, of which three-fourths is cultivable, the rest waste land.

The capacity of the tank is 4,070,000 c.ft. ; water-spread 1,600,000 s.ft., and the tank is 6·69 feet deep.

A run-off of 1·3 inch will fill the tank.

The tank filled three times between 1885 and 1902.

The dam is of earth with masonry face wall 1,300 feet long, constructed during 1841-1847, at a cost of Rs. 1,813.

There are two sluices.

There is a weir 104 feet in length. The flood discharge from the catchment is 1,005 cusecs, or 9·7 cusecs per foot-run, which would cause a flood of two feet deep.

It overflows into Oontra Nala.

There is neither Government feeder nor distributary.

A small but useful tank.

Three-quarters of a mile to the south-east of mile 3 Ajmer-Jaipur Road.

The net and gross catchment area is 0·34 square mile, of which three fourths is hilly, the rest waste land.

The capacity of the tank is 5,160,000 c.ft; water-spread 860,000 s.ft., and the tank is 12·53 feet deep.

A run-off of 6·5 inches will fill the tank.

The tank never fills.

The dam is 1,100 feet long of earth with front slope pitched, constructed during the famine of 1899-1900. Cost, Rs. 7,605.

There is one sluice.

There is a weir in cutting 40 feet in length. The flood discharge from the catchment is 383 cusecs, or 9·0 cusecs per foot-run, which would cause a flood of 2·0 feet deep.

It overflows into Rasulpura Tank 93/92.

There is neither Government feeder nor distributary.

A small tank which never fills. All its water is quickly used.

MADARPURA NEW TANK.

No. 112.

In MADARPURA Village (Ajmer).

Class I.

26° 28½' N; 74° 43½' E.

RASULPURA TANK.

No. 93/982.

In RASULPURA Village
(Ajmer)

Class III.

26° 29' N; 74° 44½' E.

One and a half mile to the south-east of mile 4 Ajmer-Jaipur Road, west of railway.

The net catchment area is 3.22 square miles, of which three-fourths is cultivable, while the rest is hilly. Above this tank is Madarpura Tank of 0.34 square mile catchment, so the gross catchment is 3.56 square miles.

The capacity of the tank is 7,190,000 c.ft.; water-spread 2,800,000 s.ft., and the tank is 7.54 feet deep.

A run-off of 1.0 inch will fill the tank.

Tank filled 17 times between 1892 and 1913.

The dam is 1,950 feet long of earth with masonry face wall, constructed between the years 1841-1847, and repaired in 1908-1909. Cost, Rs. 6,325 + Rs. 1,229. Dam once breached.

There are 3 sluices of which two have silted and are not used.

There are three weirs, 121, 41, 67, and a natural weir of 140' = total length 401 feet. The flood discharge from the catchment is 2,157 cusecs, or 5.3 cusecs per foot-run, which would cause a flood of 1.4 foot deep.

It overflows into Oontra Nala.

There is a feeder 500 feet long from the east, which brings water from the east of the railway.

There is no Government distributary.

A sound useful tank with good bed and rear cultivation.

Alongside mile $3\frac{3}{4}$ Ajmer-Jaipur Road.

The catchment area is 1.16 square mile and is hilly.

The capacity of the tank is 2,000,000 c.ft.; water-spread 800,000 s.ft., and the tank is $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet deep.

A run-off of 0.7 inches should fill the tank.

The tank filled seven times between 1885 and 1912, but quickly drains off through the bed.

The dam is of earth with masonry face wall, constructed between 1841-1847. The front slope was added during 1891-1892 famine. Cost, Rs. 2,290.

There are two sluices.

There is a weir 70 feet in length. The flood discharge from the catchment is 917 cusecs, or 13.0 cusecs per foot-run, which would cause a flood of 2.5 feet deep.

Its overflow is taken into Ghugra Tank No. 38/1024, by means of a feeder 2,150 feet long.

There is no direct rear irrigation. There is bed irrigation and wells are benefited.

KANKARDA BONABAI TANK.

No. 52/992.

In KANKARDA BONABAI
Village (Ajmer).

Class III.

26° 29' N ; 74° 43' E.

GHUGRA TANK.

No. 38/1024.

In GHUGRA Village (Ajmer).

Class II.

26° 30' N ; 74° 44' E.

Alongside mile $4\frac{1}{2}$ Ajmer-Jaipur Road.

The gross catchment area is 2·81 square miles, whereas the net is 1·65 square mile, of which three-fourths is cultivable, while the rest is hilly.

The capacity of the tank is 17,130,000 c ft.; water-spread 3,190,000 s.ft., and the tank is $10\frac{1}{2}$ feet deep.

A run-off of 4·4 inches will fill the tank, and a run-off of 2·9 inches from the gross area should fill both this and Kankrada No. 52.

The tank filled five times between 1892 and 1912.

The dam is of earth with masonry face wall and retaining wall 3,554 feet long, constructed between 1841-1847, and improved during the famine of 1891-1892. Cost, Rs 2,865, plus Rs. 2,297.

There are three sluices.

There is no artificial weir but a natural escape 100 feet in length. The flood discharge from the gross catchment is 1,786 cusecs, or 17·9 cusecs per foot-run, which would cause a flood of 3·0 feet deep.

It overflows into Oontra Nala.

There are two feeders 7,402 and 2,150 feet respectively, one from the western direction cutting off a portion of the catchment of Kair Tank No. 107. The other receives the overflow water from Kankarda Tank No. 52/992.

The water received is usefully consumed, but we could do with more. A sound tank.

Three miles to the south-east of mile 8
Ajmer-Jaipur Road.

The catchment area is 0.82 square mile.
It is hilly and partly cultivable.

The capacity of the tank is 2,590,000
c.ft.; water-spread 1,000,000 s.ft., and the
tank is 7.79 feet deep.

A run-off of 1.3 inch will fill the tank.

The tank filled 11 times between 1885 and
1912.

The dam is 1,118 feet of earth with
masonry face wall, constructed between the
years 1841-1847. Cost, Rs. 1,905.

There are two sluices.

There is no artificial weir, but a natural
escape 35 feet long at the extremities of dam,
which is hard ground. The discharge from
the catchment is 706 cusecs, or 20.1 cusecs
per foot-run, which would cause a flood of 3.3
feet deep.

It overflows into Oontra Nala.

There is neither Government feeder nor
tributary.

A small but good tank.

GORIAWAS TANK.

No. 37/1019.

In GORIAWAS Village (Ajmer).

Class III.

26° 29½' N; 74° 48½' E.

MUHAMI TANK.

No. 76/1084.

In MUHAMI Village (Ajmer).

Class II.

26° 30' N; 74° 49½' E.

Three miles to the south-east of mile 9
Ajmer-Jaipur Road.

The gross and net catchment area is 4·8
square miles, of which one-half is hilly,
while the rest is light sandy.

The capacity of the tank is 12,450,000
c.ft; water-spread 4,150,000 s.ft., and the
tank is 9 feet deep.

A run-off of 1·1 inch will fill the tank.

The tank filled eight times between 1885
and 1912.

The dam is 1,650 feet of earth constructed
between the years 1841-1847, and was
strengthened in the famine of 1891-1892.
It was repaired in 1908-1909. Total cost,
Rs. 15,073 and Rs. 925.

There are two sluices with iron valves of
18 inches diameter.

There is a weir 100 feet in length. The
flood discharge from the catchment is 2,675
cusecs, or 26·8 cusecs per foot-run, which
would cause a flood of 4·0 feet deep.

It overflows into Uontra Nala.

There is no Government feeder, but there
are two distributaries three-quarters and
half-a-mile respectively.

A good sound useful tank.

Three-fourths of a mile to the south of mile 12 and 10, Ajmer-Jaipur Road respectively.

The net and gross catchment is 8.87 square miles, of which half is hilly and barren, the rest cultivable.

The capacity of the tank is 18,150,000 c.ft.; water-spread 6,050,000 s.ft., and the depth of tank is 9 feet.

A run-off of 0.9 inch will fill the tank from the catchment.

The tank filled seventeen times between 1885 and 1913.

The Akhri Tank is in two parts, A and B.

A.—The dam is of earth with masonry core wall 5,200 feet long constructed between the years 1841-1847. It breached in 1888 and was repaired and strengthened in the famine of 1899-1900 and 1908-1909. Total cost, Rs. 10,813, Rs. 3,555 and Rs. 291.

B.—Earthen dam connected with A.

There are five sluices.

There is a weir 200 feet in length on the Akhri and two weirs on the Nahar Tank 16 and 48 feet each, giving the total weirage of 264 feet. The flood discharge from the gross catchment is 4,251 cusecs, or 16.1 cusecs per foot-run, which would cause a flood of 2.9 feet deep.

It overflows into Oontra Nala.

A Government feeder has been brought from Nahar Tank No. 3/923 in earth cutting, 6,468 feet in length, but there is no Government distributary.

The Nahar Tank is solely used to divert water into the Akhri Tank.

The earthen bank portion (B) of Akhri is weak.

AKHRI and NAHAR TANKS.

Nos. 2/911, 3/923.

In AKHRI Village (Ajmer).

Class II.

26° 33' N ; 74° 50' E.

LOHAGAL TANK.

No. 67/1041.

In LOHAGAL Village (Ajmer).

Class II.

26° 30½' N ; 74° 42½' E.

Alongside Ajmer-Lohagal Road at mouth of pass.

The net and gross catchment area is 1·20 square mile and is hilly.

The capacity of the tank is 500,000 c.ft.; water-spread 150,000 s.ft., and the tank is 11 feet deep.

A run-off of 0·2 inch will fill the tank.

The tank filled eight times between 1902 and 1913.

The dam is 1,050 feet of earth with masonry face wall, constructed between the years 1841-1847. The front slope was added in the year 1891-1892 and repaired in 1908-1909. The tank leaks at centre of dam. Cost, Rs. 4,919, Rs. 1,343 and Rs. 377.

There is one sluice.

There is one weir 113 feet in length. The flood discharge from the catchment is 946 cusecs, or 8·3 cusecs per foot-run, which would cause a flood 1·9 foot deep.

It overflows into Kair Tank No. 107.

There is a Government feeder half-a-mile long, but there is no distributary.

A small tank with sound bank.

Alongside mile four and a half, Ajmer-Lohagal Road.

The net and gross catchment is 2.35 square miles, of which half is hilly and the rest cultivable, sandy and waste land.

The combined capacity of the tanks is 17,600,000, c.ft.; water-spread 5,130,000 s.ft. and the tank is 9.96 feet deep.

A run-off of 3.2 inches will fill the tanks.

The tanks filled four times between 1895 and 1913.

The three dams are of earth with masonry face walls 781, 1,152 and 1,522 feet long, constructed between 1841-1847. Cost, Rs. 4,921.

There are four sluices.

There are two weirs (60 and 67) 127 feet in length. The flood discharge from the catchment is 1,566 cusecs, or 12.3 cusecs per foot-run, which would cause a flood of 2.4 feet deep.

It overflows into Kair Tank No. 107.

There is a feeder which has lain broken ever since the Kair Tank was built. There are no Government distributaries.

GANDARIAN TANK.

No. 69/1051.

CHETAKAN TANK.

No. 70/1052.

NAYA TALAO.

No. 71/1053.

In MAKARWALI Village
(Ajmer.)

Class II.

26° 32' N; 74° 41' E.

NEW TANK.

No. 111.

In PADAMPURA Village
(Ajmer.)

Class I.

26° 34' N ; 74° 41' E.

One and a half miles to the north-west of Kair Tank.

The catchment area is 0·77 square mile, of which three-fourths is hilly and the rest sandy and waste land.

The capacity of the tank is 3,470,000 c.ft.; water-spread 600,000 s.ft., and the tank is 10·93 feet deep.

A run-off of 1·9 inch will fill the tank.

The tank filled six times between 1900 and 1913.

The dam is 1,900 feet of earth constructed during the famine of 1899-1900, but breached in the same year. Repaired in 1901 and the weak portion provided with masonry face wall. Total cost, Rs. 19,078.

There is one sluice.

There is one weir 54 feet in length in cutting with pitched dry stone on a high ground. The flood discharge from the catchment is 706 cusecs, or 13·1 cusecs per foot-run, which would cause a flood of 2·5 feet deep.

The overflow runs into Kair Tank No. 107.

It has no Government feeder nor distributary.

On the east of mile seven and half Ajmer-Lohagal Road.

The catchment area is 1.54 square miles, of which one-fourth is cultivable, the rest hilly and rocky.

The capacity of the tank is 6,100,000 c.ft.; water-spread 1,660,000 s.ft., and the tank is 9.63 feet deep.

A run-off of 1.1 inch will fill the tank.

The tank filled thirteen times between 1891 and 1912.

The dam is 3,340 feet long of earth with masonry face wall, which is partly in dry stone, having buttresses constructed between the years 1841-1847. The tank improved during the famine of 1891-1892. Cost, Rs. 4,271 and Rs. 3,310.

There are two sluices.

There are two weirs $67 + 40 = 107'$. The flood discharge from the catchment is 1,146 cusecs, or 10.7 cusecs per foot run, which would cause a flood of 2.2 feet deep.

Its overflow is diverted into the Kair Tank No. 107 by a feeder.

There are no Government feeders, but there are two distributaries 150 feet each of masonry.

A good tank with good irrigation, helping wells.

CHACHIAWAS TANK.

No. 25/962.

In CHACHIAWAS Village

(Ajmer).

Class III.

26° 34' N ; 74° 43' E.

KAIR TANK.

No. 107.

In KAIR Village (Ajmer).

Class I.

26° 33' N. ; 74° 43' E.

Two miles to the north-west of mile six Ajmer-Jaipur Road, or half-mile east of mile seven Ajmer-Ararka Road.

The gross catchment area is 21·51 square miles, whereas the net is 15·65 square miles. It is partly sand-hilly and rocky, partly waste and one-fourth cultivable ground.

The capacity of the tank is 254,980,000 c.ft.; the water-spread 35,400,000 s.ft., and the tank is 15·34 feet deep.

A run-off of 7·0 inches will fill the tank ; and a run-off of 5·6 inches will fill this tank on its gross catchment.

The tank has filled twice since construction up to 1913, but it only overflowed two inches.

The dam is of earth with masonry core wall constructed during the famine of 1891-1892. It is pitched in front and is in a fair condition. Cost, Rs. 2,00,762.

There are three sluices with iron valves of 15 inches diameter.

There is a weir 296 feet in length. The flood discharge from gross catchment is 8,238 cusecs, or 27·8 cusecs per foot-run, which would cause a flood of 4·0 feet deep.

It overflows into Sikolao Tank No. 6 at Ararka.

There is a feeder from the north-east direction, which is in cutting, and the nala which carries the overflow from Chachiawas Tank No. 25 is diverted by a masonry Rapat into this tank.

There are two distributaries each two and one-third miles long for Chatri and Gangwana villages.

At first there was no irrigation on account of its heavy assessed rates, but a special arrangement has been entered into to induce the Chatri people to use the water.

The Durgah owns land just below the tank, and their wells are much improved, for which Government gets no return, whereas Government paid the Durgah about Rs. 24,000 for the land on which the tank is built.

To the east of mile 13 Ajmer-Ararka Road.

The gross catchment area is 41·66 square miles, whereas the net is 20·15, of which one-fourth is cultivable; the rest is barren land.

The capacity of the tank is 10,890,000 c.ft; water-spread 3,400,000 s.ft., and the tank is 7·66 feet deep.

A run-off of 0·2 inch will fill the tank.

The tank filled only three times between 1900 and 1912. Proper arrangements are not made to draw the water from the weir into the tank, as sand quickly silts the feeder.

The dam, which is of earth with masonry face wall and buttresses 7,100 feet long, breached several times. Constructed between the years 1841-47 and repaired during the famine of 1899-1900. Cost, Rs. 2,867 and Rs. 8,259.

There are two sluices.

There are two weirs (110' and 105') with the combined length of 215 ft. The flood discharge from the gross catchment is 13,489 cusecs, or 62·7 cusecs per foot-run, which would cause a flood of 6·9 feet deep, but Kair Tank has not yet overflowed.

It overflows into Rupnagar Nala.

There is neither Government feeder nor distributary.

There is a big tank opposite mile 10 of the Ajmer-Ararka Road in Kishangarh territory made of an earthen bank only. The breaching of this tank in 1912 caused the Shikalao to burst.

Regulators should be put across the weir to fill this tank, but in all probability the Salt Department would object.

SIKOLAO TANK.

No. '6/906.

In ARARKA Village (Ajmer.)

Class II.

26° 37½' N.; 74° 46½' E.

DADOLAO TANK.

No. 7/905.

In **ARARKA Village (Ajmer.)**

Class III.

26° 37½' N. ; 74° 45' E.

One mile to west of mile 13 Ajmer-Ararka Road.

The net and gross catchment area is one square mile, which is half waste and sandy, the rest hilly and rocky.

The capacity of the tank is 3,680,000 c.ft.; water-spread 1,460,000 s.ft., and the tank is 6·43 feet deep.

A run-off of 1·6 inch will fill the tank.

The tank frequently overflows.

The dam is of earth with masonry face wall 2,984 feet long, constructed between the years 1841-47. Cost, Rs. 2,867.

There are two sluices.

There is a weir 70 feet in length. The flood discharge from the catchment is 825 cusecs, or 12 cusecs per foot-run, which would cause a flood of 2·3 feet deep.

It overflows into Rupnagar Nala.

There is no distributary.

There is a feeder on the north end.

A good tank all round.

Three miles to the north-west of mile post 17th, Ajmer-Ararka Road.

The catchment area is 1·49 square miles, and is hilly and undulating.

The capacity of the tank is 2,860,000 c.ft.; water-spread 474,000 s.ft., and the tank is three and a half feet deep.

A run-off of 0·8 inch will fill the tank.

The tank frequently fills.

The dam is of earth with masonry face wall 1,025 feet long, constructed in the year 1879, and pitched up to top level, but leaks. Cost, Rs. 7,268.

There is no sluice.

There is a weir 92 feet in length. The flood discharge from the catchment is 1,118 cusecs, or 12·1 cusecs per foot-run, which would cause a flood of 2·4 feet deep.

There is neither Government feeder nor distributary.

BABAICHA TANK.

No. 9.

In BABAICHA Village (Ajmer)

Class III.

26° 41½' N; 74° 47' E

TILORNIA TANK.

No. 106/941.

In **TILORNIA Village (Ajmer).**

Class III.

26° 89½' N ; 74° 58½' E.

One furlong west of Tilornia Railway Station.

The catchment area is 19·4 square miles, of which one-fourth is hilly, the rest cultivable and waste land.

The capacity of the tank is ^{15,757 cu.} 7,260,000-
c.ft.; water-spread 2·6 s.ft., and the tank is
7·23 feet deep.

A run-off of 0·3 inch will fill the tank.

The tank filled twenty-one times between the years 1885 and 1912.

The dam is of earth with masonry face wall, constructed between 1841-1847, and repaired during the famines of 1899-1900 and 1908-1909. Cost, Rs. 8,699, Rs. 3,817 and Rs. 1,008.

There are two sluices.

There is a weir ^{5 c-r} 25½ feet in length. The flood discharge from the catchment is 4,778 cusecs, or 19·1 cusecs per foot-run, which would cause a flood of 3·2 feet deep.

It overflows into the Mahi River, which runs due east, and not into the Sambhar Lake area.

There are neither Government feeders nor distributaries.

A good sound tank which might well be increased in size

AJMER IRRIGATION.



SAGARMATI GROUP.

1913.

SAGARMATI GROUP.

AJMER COLLECTORATE.

28

Class.	Serial No.	No. of Tank.	NAME OF TANK.	CATCHMENT AREA.		Capacity.	Run-off.	Flood over Weir.	Length of Weir.	Depth over Crest.	POSITION OF TANK.		REMARKS.
				Net.	Gross.						Latitude.	Longitude.	
III	1 30	28/966	Chauraiawas ...	1-00	...	7,900,000	1-8	Cusecs.	101'	2-5'	26° 30½'	74° 40'	Municipal Water Works tank. 28,115 Water Works Tank.
	2 31	115/	Foyasgar ...	9-10	...	150,000,000	7-1	...	605'	1-7'	26° 27'	74° 37½'	
	3 32		Anasagar ...	16-25	27-25	72,480,000	1-9	...	32'	...	26° 28½'	74° 40'	
	4 33	61/1190	Kirani Sahibwala ...	3-10	...	12,210,000	1-7	...	100'	3-2'	26° 26½'	74° 42½'	
I	5 34		New Sedria ...	1-00	75'	2-8'	26° 24½'	74° 43'	Property of Nawab of Kamarbai. Includes Bisla area, group Anasagar 61 new Sedria Tank.
	6 35	108/	Khanpura New Tank ...	14-50	40-45	56,140,000	1-5	...	260'	4-2'	26° 24'	74° 41'	
III	7 36	49/819	Kaklana Dooriwala ...	0-40	...	960,000	1-0	...	77'	1-3'	26° 20'	74° 40'	
I	8 37	109/	Tabiji-New Tank ...	4-75	5-15	53,270,000	4-8	...	377'	1-7'	26° 21½'	74° 10'	
III	9 38	104/138,39,40	Tabiji, Dand, Chhota ...	1-86	7-01	4,910,000	1-1	...	470'	1-7'	26° 21½'	74° 38½'	49. Group 109.
I	10 39	114/	Naharpura New Tank ...	0-75	...	4,960,000	2-8	...	70'	2-0'	26° 18½'	74° 38'	
III	11 40	98/1164	Saradhna ...	4-0	4-75	61,310,000	6-8	...	170'	2-8'	26° 20½'	74° 37½'	114.
	12 41		Bhnonta Water Works, wells ...	38-91	97-12	26° 22'	74° 34'	Groups 108, 104, 98
III	13 42	84/903	Nutias Kachha ...	0-82	...	1,030,000	0-5	...	100'	1-7'	26° 22½'	74° 31'	
III	14 43	59/1174	Kesarpur (Makrera) ...	5-00	...	8,730,000	0-8	...	151'	3-1'	26° 19'	74° 36'	
III	15 44	99/1173	Sheopura ...	0-25	...	700,000	1-3	...	14'	3-4'	26° 20'	71° 35'	

16	45	117	117	Makrers New Tank and Old Rapat ...	8-50	13-23	99,380,000	5-0	5,007	288'	3-3'	26° 19'	74° 34'	59, 99.
17	46			Dandra	6-15	20-00	.....	...	7,802	...	...	26° 20½'	74° 31'	Istamrari tank.
18	47	17/734		Bhimpur (Sarkwala 2-4)	0-50	...	2,000,000	1-8	491	87'	1-4'	26° 16½'	74° 37'	
19	48	18/		Dea Kharchia ...	0-30	...	3,180,000	3-0	491	31'	2-9'	26° 16'	74° 38'	
20	49	24/697		Brigehiawas Picholao ...	5-77	6-77	12,170,000	1-0	3,474	382'	1-0'	26° 16'	74° 36'	17, 18.
21	50	5/675		Ansari ...	1-10	...	5,840,000	2-3	856	150'	1-4'	26° 14'	74° 36'	
22	51	23/606		Palundia (Brigehiawas)	2-30	3-60	12,510,000	2-2	4,500*	100'	5'	26° 15'	74° 36½'	*Part of overflow of Pichalao (5½) 5.
23	52	113/		New Tank "	4-02	...	5,990,000	0-6	2,591	338'	1-7'	26° 15'	74° 35'	
24	53			Arjanpura "	1-05	...	.....	...	836	50'	3-0'	26° 17'	74° 35'	Property of Joshi, Alanghiawas.
25	54			Sukhsagar "	6-78	21-82	18,100,000	1-2	8,382	400'	3-1'	26° 16'	74° 33½'	Do. 17, 18, 24, group 23, 113 Arjanpura tank.
26	55			Lambana "	10-20	...	6,530,000	0-2	4,709	80'	6-7'	26° 14½'	74° 31'	Istamrari Rao of Khar-wa.
27	56	32/1154		Daulat Kherra ...	2-32	12-23	12,300,000	2-2	5,518	230'	3-7'	26° 15½'	74° 31½'	
28	57	48/1147		Dadolai ...	1-00	...	11,760,000	1-2	2,333	62'	4-0'	26° 17'	74° 32'	
29	58	47/1146		Shamla ...	5-00	...	53,680,000	4-6	2,759	200'	2-5'	26° 16½'	74° 28½'	
30	59	4/815		Alipura ...	2-10	...	7,710,000	1-6	1,439	96'	2-8'	26° 16½'	74° 26½'	
31	60	78/894,95		Sadolai Dand ...	2-60	4-70	19,600,000	3-2	2,633	96'	3-9'	26° 17½'	74° 27'	4,
32	61	77/892,93		Phalsagar, Jhillar ...	3-75	...	26,920,000	3-1	2,224	236'	2-0'	26° 18'	74° 20'	
33	62			Nad ...	9-30	17-75	16,190,000	0-8	7,149	592'	2-4'	26° 21'	74° 20'	Raja of Pisangan's group 78, 77.

I H

III

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CHAURSIAWAS TANK.

No. 28/966.

In CHAURSIAWAS Village.

(Ajmer.)

Class III.

26° 30' N.; 74° 40' E.

Three miles due north of Ajmer.

The net and gross catchment area is 1.9 square mile, which is rocky.

The capacity of the tank is 7.8 m. c.f.; water-spread 2.02 m. s.ft., and the tank is 5.24 feet deep.

A run-off 1.8 inch will fill the tank.

The tank filled thirteen times between 1885 and 1912.

The dam is of earth with masonry face wall and a dry stone retaining wall, constructed in the years 1841-1847.

The front slope with dry stone pitching was added in 1875. Cost, Rs. 3,099.

There is one sluice.

There are two weirs 55 plus 46 = 101 r.ft. The flood discharge from the catchment is 1,335 cusecs, or 13.2 cusecs per foot-run, which would cause a flood of 2.5 feet deep. The overflow runs into the Anasagar below.

There is a feeder one mile long, which brings water from nals which would naturally flow into the Rupnagar system, which is partly in excavation, but there is no Government distributary.

A good tank, filling easily.

Three and half miles to the south-west of Ajmer, or two and a half miles to the south-west of 1st mile of Pushkar Road.

The property of the Ajmer Municipality.

The net and gross catchment area is 9.1 miles, which is hilly.

The capacity of the tank is 150.0 m. c. ft.; water-spread 13.5 m. s. ft., and the tank is 24 feet deep.

A run-off of 7.1 inches will fill the tank.

The dam is of earth with masonry face wall and pitched front slope, constructed during the famine of 1891-1892 for the Ajmer water supply. Cost, with feeders constructed during the famine of 1899-1900, Rs. 1,91,977, plus Rs. 1,541.

It has overflowed once only, i.e. in 1908.

There are two weirs 329, plus 230, plus 46, with a combined length of 605 feet. The flood discharge from the catchment is 4,322 cusecs, or 7.1 cusecs per foot-run, which would cause a flood of 1.7 foot deep.

There are three feeders, one the Ajaipal feeder $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, with two overflow weirs 31 and 34 feet long; second, the Hathi Ben, which is 2,000 feet long; and the third, the Karekri, which is 800 feet long, and consists of a masonry guide wall and cutting in rock.

No irrigation is done, the water being reserved for Ajmer town.

FOYSAGAR TANK.

No. 115.

In AJMER.

26° 27' N; 74° 37½' E.

**ANASAGAR (Municipal)
TANK.**

No. 1/1112.

In AJMER.

26° 27' N.; 74° 37½' E.

The gross catchment area is 27·25 square miles, whereas the net is 16·25 square miles, of which two-thirds is cultivable, the rest hilly.

The capacity of the tank is 72·48 m. c.ft.; water-spread 11,397 m. s.ft., and the tank is 16 feet deep.

A run-off of 2·1 inches will fill the tank.

The dam is of earth with masonry face wall, stairs and buttresses. Cost, Rs. 19,753.

There is a weir 32 feet in length. The flood discharge from the gross catchment is 97·8 cusecs. It overflowed in 1908 about two feet deep.

There is no distributary, but there is a feeder two and one-sixth miles long towards the east.

The property of the Ajmer Municipality.

Half a mile to the south-west of mile post 4, Ajmer-Srinagar Road.

The net and gross catchment area is 3·1 square miles, of which half is hilly and rocky, while the rest is partly cultivable and partly waste land.

The capacity of the tank is 12·21 m. c.ft.; water-spread 3·13 m. s.ft., and the tank is 8·6 feet deep.

A run-off of 1·7 inch will fill the tank.

The tank filled eight times between 1892 and 1913.

The dam is of earth with masonry face wall 2,770 feet long, constructed between the years 1841-1849, and repaired during 1891-1892, but leaks throughout its entire length through its bed. Cost, Rs. 12,563, plus Rs. 155, plus Rs. 6,278.

There are five sluices, of which only two are in use, the others are closed.

There is a weir 100 feet in length. The flood discharge from the catchment is 1,922 cusecs, or 19 cusecs per foot-run, which would cause a flood of 3·2 feet deep. It overflows into the new Khanpura Tank No. 108.

There is an artificial feeder from the south-eastern direction of dam 2,150 feet in length, which is in cutting and embanked. There is no Government distributary.

There is no direct irrigation, but the wells in the rear are benefited and the bed cultivated. The bed leaks badly.

KIRANI SAHIBWALA TANK.

No 61/1190.

In KIRANIPURA Village
(Ajmer.)

Class III.

26° 26½' N.; 74° 42½' E.

NEW SEDRIA TANK.

(Istamrari);

26° 24½' N. ; 74° 43' E.

One mile east of mile post 5th, Ajmer-Nasirabad Road.

The net and gross catchment area is 1·60 sq. miles, which is hilly and sandy.

The dam is of earth with pitched front slope 350 feet long, constructed in the famine of 1900.

There is one sluice.

There is a weir 75 feet long.

The flood discharge from the catchment is 1,174 cusecs, or 14·6 cusecs per foot of weir, which would cause a flood of 2·8 feet deep.

It overflows into Khanpura Tank No. 108.

Half a mile to the south-east of mile post 4th, Ajmer-Beawar Road. **KHANPURA NEW TANK.**

No. 108.

In KHANPURA Village (Ajmer).

Class I.

28° 24' N.; 74° 41' E.

The gross catchment is 46·45 square miles, whereas the net is 14·5 square miles, which is partly hilly and partly cultivated and sandy.

The capacity of the tank is 56·14 m. c.ft.; water-spread 12·28 m. s.ft., and the tank is 11 feet deep.

A run-off of 1·5 inch will fill the tank.

The tank filled twice between 1890 and 1913.

The dam is of earth with masonry core wall and front slope pitched 3,542 feet long, constructed during the years 1891-92 and 1906-1908. Cost, Rs. 92,385, plus Rs. 14,174.

There are four sluices, three in dam and one on weir. The three sluices are provided with iron valves.

The flood discharge of the gross catchment is 14,800 cusecs, but only once in 34 years has the Anasagar overflowed. The gross catchment, excluding that and the ones above it, is 19·20 square miles the flood discharge of which would be 7,567 cusecs, or 29·10 per foot of weir, or a flood 4·2 feet deep. The weir is obviously insufficient; it was lowered in 1908.

There is no Government feeder, but there are two distributaries, 1·4 and 1·3 mile long.

As the villagers ran off the water to cultivate the bed, a reduced assessment has been given for five years.

**KAKLANA
BAORIWALA TANK.**

No. 49/819.

In KAKLANA Village (Ajmer).

Class III.

26° 19½' N.; 74° 40' E.

Three miles south-east of mile post 9th,
Ajmer-Beawar Road.

The net and gross catchment area is four square miles, of which three-fourths is hilly, the rest cultivable.

The capacity of the tank is .96 m. s.ft.; water-spread .55 m. s.ft., and the tank is 4.34 feet deep.

A run-off of 1.0 inch will fill the tank.

The tank breached in 1892 and has not been repaired.

The dam is of earth with masonry face wall constructed during 1841-47. The tank cost Rs. 1,323.

There is no sluice, and the tank is lying breached.

There is a weir 77 feet in length. The flood discharge from the catchment is 420 cusecs, or a flood 1.3 feet deep.

There is neither Government feeder nor distributary.

The villagers have pressed for its reconstruction.

Two miles to the south-east of mile post 7th, Ajmer-Beawar Road.

The net and gross catchment area of this tank is 5.15 sq. miles, excluding the area of the breached Baoriwala Tank. The area is 4.75 square miles, of which one-fourth is hilly and the rest sandy cultivable.

The capacity of the tank is 53.27 m. c.ft.; water-spread 9.4 m. s.ft., and the tank is 15 feet deep.

A run-off of 4.8 inches will fill the tank. The tank filled five times between 1892 and 1913.

The dam is of earth with masonry core wall 1,950 feet long, constructed in the years 1891-92. Cost, Rs. 53,047.

There are two sluices with iron valves.

There is a weir 377 feet in length. The flood discharge from the catchment is 2,841 cusecs, or 7.5 cusecs per foot-run, which would cause a flood of 1.7 foot deep. It overflows into Tabiji-Chota-Dand Tank No. 104.

There is no Government feeder, but there are two distributaries to this tank .55 and .7 mile long.

This tank is never used for direct irrigation (but the water affects the neighbouring wells), probably on account of high assessment.

TABIJI NEW TANK.

No. 109.

In TABIJI Village (Ajmer).

Class I.

26° 21' N ; 74° 40' E.

**TABIJI, DAND and
CHOTA TANKS.**

Nos. 104/1138, 39, 40.

In TABIJI Village (Ajmer)

Class III.

26° 21½' N ; 74° 38½' E.

Half a mile to the east of the level crossing
at 8th mile Ajmer-Beawar Road.

The gross catchment is 7·01 square miles,
whereas the net is 1·86 square miles, of which
part is hilly and part cultivable.

The capacity of the tank is 4,940,000
c.ft.; water-spread is 3,120,000 s.ft., and the
tank is 4·75 feet deep.

A run-off of 1·1 inch will fill the tank.

The tank frequently fills.

The Tabiji dam is of earth with masonry
core wall in three portions 4,450 feet long,
constructed between the years 1841-47. Cost,
Rs. 2,306.

The Dand Chota tanks are lying breached.

There is no sluice.

There is no masonry weir, but a natural
escape 470 feet in length. The flood discharge
from the gross catchment is 3,551 cusecs, or
7·5 per foot run, which would cause a flood of
1·7 foot deep.

It would overflow into Sagarmati River.

A poor group of tanks.

Two miles to the south-east of mile 11, Ajmer-Beawar Road.

The gross and net catchment area is three-fourths of a square mile, of which half is waste and sandy ground, the rest hilly and rocky.

The capacity of the tank is 4.96 m c.ft.; water-spread 1.138 m. s.ft., and the tank is nine feet deep.

A run-off of 2.8 inches will fill the tank.

The tank never filled between 1906 and 1913.

The dam is of earth with pitched front slope in dry stone 2,839 feet long. It was constructed during the famine of 1905-1906. The earth used is of a poor quality. Cost, Rs. 16,822.

There are two sluices.

There is a weir 70 feet in length. The flood discharge from the catchment is 665 cusecs, or 9.5 cusecs per foot-run, which would cause a flood of two feet deep. It overflows into Saradna Tank No. 98.

There is no Government feeder, but two distributaries have been made.

The extension of the catchment area has been stopped twice by the Court of Wards on behalf of Rajgarh.

NAHARPURA NEW TANK.

No. 114.

In NAHARPURA Village (Ajmer).

Class I.

26° 18½' N; 74° 38' E.

SARADNA TANK.

No. 98/1164.

In SARADNA Village (Ajmer.)

Class III.

26° 20½' N. : 74° 37½' E.

Half a mile to the north-east of mile post 10th, Ajmer-Beawar Road.

The gross catchment area is 4·75 square miles, while the net is 4·00 square miles, of which one-third is hilly, the rest sandy and cultivable.

The capacity of the tank is 61·31 m. c.ft. ; water-spread 18·72 m. s.ft., and the tank is 8·73 feet deep.

A run-off of 6·8 inches from net catchment will fill the tank.

The tank has only once overflowed and that was in 1874.

The dam is of earth constructed during 1841-1847, with masonry face wall 3,190 feet long. Cost, Rs. 3,525.

The bed is very absorbent.

There are no sluices, but two outlets in weirs.

There is a weir 170 feet in length. The flood discharge from the gross catchment is 2,675 cusecs, or 15·7 cusecs per foot-run, which would cause a flood of 2·8 feet deep. It would overflow into the Sagarmati River.

There is neither Government feeder nor distributary.

There is no direct irrigation, but very good bed irrigation. Requires little attention.

Three miles north-west of mile post 11th
of Ajmer-Beawar Road.

The gross catchment is 97·12 square miles,
whereas the net is 38·9 square miles, which is
mostly hilly, cultivable and somewhat sandy.

**BHAONTA WATER
WORKS WELLS.**

26° 22' N. ; 74° 34' E.

ri Talai Kacha

42

NURIAWAS TANK.

No. 84/903.

In NURIAWAS Village (Ajmer)

Class III.

26° 22' N. ; 74° 31' E.

Eight and a half miles from the station mile-stone north-west of Ajmer-Beawar Road and of the Sagarmati River.

The catchment area is 0·82 square mile, which is partly hilly and partly cultivable.

The capacity of the tank is 1·03 m. c.ft.; water-spread 64 m. s.ft., and the tank is 4·86 feet deep.

A run-off of 0·5 inch will fill the tank.

The tank frequently fills.

The dam is of earth 1,982 feet long, constructed between the years 1841-47. Cost, Rs. 781.

There are two sluices.

There is a weir 100 feet in length.

The flood discharge from the catchment is 706 cusecs, or 7 cusecs per foot-run, which would cause a flood 1·7 foot deep. The tank has silted. The overflow joins the Sagarmati River.

There is no Government feeder or distributary.

A poor tank, silted up and no depth.

Half a mile to the north-east of mile-post 13, Ajmer-Dewar Road.

The net and gross catchment area is 5.00 sq. miles, of which half is sandy, and the rest is partly hilly and partly cultivable.

The capacity of the tank is 8.73 m. c.ft.; water-spread 3 m. s.ft., and the tank is 6.29 feet deep.

A run-off of 0.8 inch will fill the tank.

The tank filled thirteen times between 1892 and 1913.

The dam is of earth with masonry face and retaining wall, constructed between the years 1841-1847. Cost, Rs 3,598.

There are two sluices.

There is a weir 151 feet in length. The flood discharge from the catchment is 2,759 cusecs, or 19.2 cusecs per foot-run, which would cause a flood 3.1 feet deep. It overflows into the Makrera Tank No $\frac{72 \text{ F.}}{1197}$.

There is a Government feeder 790 feet long, but there are no Government distributaries.

KESARPUR TANK.

No. 59/1174.

In MAKRERA Village (Ajmer).

Class III.

26° 19' N. ; 74° 36' E.

SHEOPURA TANK.

No. 99/1173.

In SHEOPURA Village (Ajmer.)

Class III.

26° 20' N. ; 74° 35' E.

One and a quarter mile to the south-west of mile-post 11, Ajmer-Beawar Road.

The net and gross catchment area is 0.25 square mile, of which part is waste land and part cultivable.

The capacity of the tank is 7 m. c.ft.; the water-spread 67 m. s.ft., and the tank is 3.17 feet deep.

A run-off of 1.2 inch will fill the tank.

The tank fills practically every year.

The dam is of earth with masonry face wall 1,540 feet long, constructed between the years 1841-1847. Cost included with tank No. 98/1164.

There is no sluice.

There is a gap to discharge the overflow 14 feet in length. The flood discharge from the catchment is 292 cusecs, or 20.9 cusecs per foot-run, which would cause a flood 3.4 feet deep. It overflows into Makrera new tank No. 72/1197.

There are no Government feeders or distributaries.

One mile south-west of mile-post 13, **MAKRERA NEW TANK.**
Ajmer-Beawar Road. No. 72/1197.

No. 72/1197.

The gross catchment area is 13·85 square miles, whereas the net is 8·60 square miles, of which one-third is hilly, the rest cultivable, sandy and barren.

MAKRERA OLD RAPAT.

No. 73/1198.

In MAKRERA Village (Ajmer).

Class I.

26° 19' N : 74° 34' E.

The capacity of the tanks :—

Tank 96.65 ; water-spread 13.06

Rapat 1.73 52

99.38 m.c. ft. 13.58 m.s. ft.

The greatest depth of the tanks :—

Tank 21:33.

Rapat 10:00 deep.

A run-off of 4.9 inches will fill these tanks.

The tank filled five times between 1892 and 1913.

The dam is of earth in three portions divided by hillocks with front slope pitched.

The Rapat cost Rs. 2,092.

The tank dam is of earth with masonry face wall, constructed between 1841-47 at a cost of Rs. 4,613, and strengthened between 1876-77 for Rs. 221, and enlarged and improved in 1879-80 at a cost of Rs. 92,680.

There are two sluices, of which one is with iron valve of 15 inches diameter.

There are two weirs 168 and 120 = 288 feet combined length ; the flood discharge from the gross catchment is 5,907 cusecs, or 20.5 cusecs per foot-run, which would cause a flood of 3.3 feet deep.

It overflows into Sagarmati River.

There is a Government feeder 1,100 feet between the two tanks and three distributaries.

- (1) Mangliawas, two and half miles.
- (2) Jethana, one mile.
- (3) Dodina, one and a half mile.

Half-a-mile to the east of the Ajmer-Beawar Road is sand, into which all the rainfall flowing from that direction is absorbed.

It is therefore proposed to build a tank at Kothaj, east of the sandhill.

DANTRA TANK.

(Istamrar.)

In PISANGAN Estate.

[26° 20' N.; 74° 31' E.]

Two miles to the north-east of mile 'six' of Mangliawas-Pisangan Road.

The gross catchment area is 20 sq. miles and the net 6.15 sq.m., which is partly hilly and partly cultivable and sandy.

The dam is of earth with masonry face wall.

The flood discharge from the gross catchment is 7,802 cusecs.

On the north side of mile ten and a half of Nasirabad-Mangliawas Road.

The net and gross catchment area is 0·50 sq. mile, which is hilly and barren and cultivable ground.

The capacity of the tank is 2·06 m. c.ft.; water-spread 0·67 m. s.ft., and the tank is 9 feet deep.

A run-off of 1·8 inch will fill the tank.

The tank filled twelve times between 1892-1913.

The dam is of earth with masonry face and retaining walls 993 feet long, constructed between 1841-47. Cost, Rs. 7,087.

There is one sluice.

There is a weir 87 feet in length. The flood discharge from the catchment is 491 cusecs, or 5·6 per foot-run, which would cause a flood 1·4 foot deep.

It overflows into Brigchiawas Picholao Tank No. 24/697.

There is neither Government feeder nor distributary.

BHIMPURA SARAK- WALA TANK.

No. 17/784.

In BHIMPURA Village (Ajmer).

Class III.

26° 16½' N.; 74° 37½' E.

BHIMPURA KHARCHIA TANK

No. 18.

In BHIMPURA Village (Ajmer).

Class III.

26° 16½' N.; 74° 38' E.

To south of mile nine and a half of Nasirabad-Mangliawas Road.

The net and gross catchment area is 0·50 sq. mile, which is partly hilly and partly barren and cultivable ground.

The capacity of the tank is 3·48 m. c.ft.; water-spread 1·20 m. s. ft., and the tank is 8 feet deep.

A run-off of 3·0 inches will fill the tank.

The tank filled four times between 1892-1912.

The dam is of earth with masonry face and retaining walls, constructed between 1841-1847. Cost, Rs. 7,087.

There are two sluices.

There is a weir 31 feet in length; the flood discharge from the catchment is 491 cusecs, or 16·0 cusecs per foot-run which would cause a flood of 2·9 feet deep.

It overflows into Brigchiawas Picholao Tank No. 24/697.

There is neither Government feeder nor distributary.

An inefficient tank—more land than water available.

Half a mile to the south-east of mile 12, Nasirabad-Mangliawas Road.

The gross catchment area is 6.77 sq. miles, whereas the net is 5.77 sq. miles, of which half is hilly and rocky and waste land; the rest is cultivable ground.

The capacity of the tank is 12.17 m. c.ft.; water-spread 2.73 m. s.ft., and the tank is 9.81 feet deep.

A run-off of 1.0 inch will fill the tank.

The tank filled seven times between 1885 and 1912.

The dam is of earth with masonry face and retaining walls 2,965 feet long, constructed in the years 1841-47. The front slope was added in the famine of 1899-1900. Total cost, Rs. 19,630, plus Rs. 1,547.

There are two sluices.

There are two weirs (181 plus 201) with a combined length of 382 r. ft. The flood discharge from the gross catchment is 3,474 cusecs, or 9 cusecs per foot-run, which would cause a flood of 1.9 foot deep.

It overflows and meets the Sagarmati River.

There is a feeder 1,500 feet long in cutting and embankment N.-W. of dam, constructed in the famine of 1899-1900, which is in good condition, but there is no Government distributary.

The weir on the north (181 feet long) is higher than the other, and overflows into Sagarmati; whilst the southern weir overflows into Palundia Tank No. 23/696.

A good satisfactory tank.

PICHOLAO TANK.

No. 24/697.

In BRIGCHIAWAS Village
(Ajmer.)

Class II.

26° 16' N.; 24° 36' E.

ANSARI SHEOSAGAR TANK.

No. 5/675.

In ANSARI Village (Ajmer).

Class III.

26° 14' N.; 74° 36' E.

Three miles to the south of mile 11, Nasirabad-Mangliawas Road.

The net and gross catchment area is 1.1 square mile, of which half is partly sandy and barren, the rest hilly and rocky.

The capacity of the tank is 5.84 m. c.ft.; water-spread 1.81 m. s ft., and the tank is 7.03 feet deep.

A run-off of 2.3 inches will fill the tank.

The tank filled four times between 1885 and 1912.

The dam is of earth with masonry face wall, with buttresses 2,484 feet long, constructed between the years 1841-47, with a little repair in 1877. Cost, Rs. 2,831.

There are two sluices.

The masonry weir of 21 feet, with 120 feet of natural ground, serves as a weir 150 feet in length. The flood discharge is 886 cusecs, or 5.5 cusecs per foot-run, which would cause a flood 1.4 foot deep.

It overflows into Brigchiawas or Palundia Tank No. 23/696.

There are two feeders 1,224 feet and 2,703 feet respectively. The former is in cutting and with masonry face wall where embanked, the latter is of earth. The embankment is swept away by the nala at one place. There are two distributaries 1,240 and 2,687 feet respectively.

One mile to the south-east of mile 12, Nasirabad-Mangliawas Road.

The gross catchment area is 3·6 square miles, whereas the net is 2·5 square miles, of which one-fourth is hilly, the rest partly barren and partly cultivable ground and sandy.

The capacity of the tank is 12,510,000 c.ft.; water-spread 3,860,000 m. s.ft., and the tank is 5½ feet deep.

A run-off of 2·2 inches will fill the tank.

The tank filled seven times between 1892 and 1913.

The dam is of earth with masonry face and retaining walls 4,580 feet long, constructed in the year 1858. The front slope was added in the famine of 1899-1900. Cost, Rs. 10,003, plus Rs. 403.

There is a sluice and two outlets.

There is a weir 100 feet in length. The flood discharge from the gross catchment is 2,157 cusecs, and could receive about 2,500 cusecs from Picholao also, or 4,600 altogether, or 46 cusecs per foot-run, which would cause a flood of 5·7 feet deep. But owing to the sandy catchment not more than one foot has been observed.

It overflows into the Sukhsagar at Mangliawas.

There is no Government distributary.

One of the weirs of Picholao Tank No. 24/697 overflows into this tank.

These two tanks are assessed as one tank and are thoroughly satisfactory. There is a proposal to raise Palundia one foot. The effect of this on Sukhsagar, the Joshi of Mangliawas' tank, should be considered.

**BRIGCHIAWAS
or
PALUNDIA TANK.**

No 23/696.

In BRIGCHIAWAS Village
(Ajmer)

Class II.

26° 15' N.; 74° 36' E.

**BRIGCHIAWAS NEW
TANK or NAYA TALAO.**

No. 113.

In **BRIGCHIAWAS Village**
(Ajmer).

Class I.

26° 15' N.; 74° 35' E.

Two miles south of mile 13, Nasirabad
Mangliawas Road.

The net and gross catchment area is 4.62
sq. miles, which is partly cultivable and partly
waste, hilly and rocky.

The capacity of the tank is 5.99 m. c.ft.;
water-spread 1.67 m. s.ft., and the tank is
9.12 feet deep.

A run-off of six inches will fill the tank.

The tank filled twice during 1900 and
1913.

The dam is of earth 3,930 feet long, with
a masonry face wall and pitched front slope in
dry stone at the main nala course. The dam
breached a little after construction and was
repaired. It was constructed during the
famine of 1899-1900. Cost, Rs. 12,018.

There are three sluices.

There is a weir 358 feet in length; the
flood discharge from the catchment is 2,591
cusecs, or 7.0 cusecs per foot-run, which would
cause a flood 1.7 foot deep.

It overflows into the Sukhsagar at
Mangliawas.

There is no Government feeder, but there
are two distributaries 6,174 and 1,110 feet
long respectively.

There has been no irrigation presumably
on account of high assessment.

Half-mile south-east of mile 14, Ajmer-Beawar Road.

The net and gross catchment area is 1 05 sq. mile, which is hilly.

The dam is of earth 1,350 feet long.

There is one sluice.

There is no weir, but a natural escape 50 feet long.

The flood discharge from the catchment is 856 cusecs, or 17.1 cusecs per foot-run, which would cause a flood three feet deep.

It overflows into the Sukhsagar Tank, Mangliawas.

ARJANPURA TANK.

(Istamrarl).

In MANGLIAWAS Estate.

26° 17' N.; 74° 35' E.

SUKHSAGAR TANK.

(Istamrarl).

In MANGLIAWAS Estate.

26° 16' N.; 74° 33' E.

One mile east of mile 16, Ajmer-Bewar Road.

The gross catchment area is 21·82 sq. miles, whereas the net is 6·78 sq. miles.

The capacity of the tank is 18·84 m. c. ft.; water-spread 4·2 m. s. ft., and the tank is 13 feet deep.

A run-off of 1·2 inch will fill the tank. The dam is of earth with core wall across the main stream and with front slope pitched 5,500 feet long. Cost, Rs. 33,987, plus Rs. 11,378.

There are sluices.

There is a weir 460 feet long. The flood discharge from the catchment is 8,382 cusecs, or 18·2 cusecs per foot-run, which would cause a flood of 3·1 feet deep.

It overflows into the Sagarmati River.

This tank was strengthened and repaired by the Joshi of Mangliawas in 1914-15, by a concrete core wall for about 1,500 feet.

Along nineteen miles three furlongs of
Ajmer-Beawar Road.

The net and gross catchment area is 10·20
sq. miles.

The capacity of the tank is 6·50 m. c.ft.

A run-off of 0·2 inch will be required
to fill the tank.

There are two sluices.

There is no masonry weir but a natural
escape of 80 feet. The flood discharge from
the catchment is 4,709 cusecs, or 58·8 cusecs
per foot-run, which would cause a flood 6·7
feet deep.

It overflows into Daulatkhera Tank
No. 32/1154.

The tank used to flood the road here but
an embankment has been made to save it.

The Istamrardar dams back water by an
earthen bund across the escape, which drives
the flood down the eastern side of P. W. D.
Road, causing damage to gap, etc.

Quite a useful tank, especially for bed
irrigation.

LAMBANA TANK.

(Istamrari).

In KHERWA Estate.

26° 14½' N.; 74° 31' E.

DAULATKHERA TANK.

No. 32/1154.

In DAULATKHERA (Ajmer).

Class III, there being no rear cultivation.

46° 15½' N.; 74° 31½' E.

Alongside mile 18, Ajmer-Beawar Road.

The gross catchment area is 12.52 sq. miles, whereas the net is 2.32 sq. miles, of which one-fourth is sandy, the rest cultivable.

The Lambana Tank above this is in the Kherwa Istamrari.

The capacity of the tank is 12.5 m.c.ft.; water-spread 4.00 m. s.ft., and the tank is 7.8 feet deep.

A run-off of 2.2 inches will fill the tank.

The tank filled ten times between 1892 and 1913.

The dam is of earth 4,260 feet long, with a piece of masonry face wall at the weak portion of the dam.

It was constructed between the years 1841-47. Cost, Rs. 999. It leaks badly through the bed.

There is one sluice.

There are two weirs 190 + 40 = 230 feet.

The flood discharge from the gross catchment is 5,518 cusecs, or 23.5 cusecs per foot-run, which would cause a flood 3.7 feet deep.

It overflows into the Mangliawas Nallah.

There is a Government feeder 2,700 feet long, but there is no distributary.

A quite unsatisfactory tank. As its bed leaks badly there are a few wells benefited in the rear.

One mile south-west of mile 16, Ajmer-Beawar Road.

The net and gross catchment area is four sq. miles, which is mostly sandy and partly cultivable.

The capacity of the tank is 11·76 m.c.ft.; water-spread 3·24 m.s.ft., and the tank is 6·5 feet deep.

A run-off of 1·2 inch will fill the tank.

The tank filled three times between 1892 and 1913, on account of the sand and to there being several "nadis" between the 14th and 16th miles of the road.

The dam is of earth with masonry face wall constructed during 1841-1847. Cost, Rs. 2,171. The tank breached once.

There is no sluice but two outlets in the weir.

There is a weir 62 feet in length. The flood discharge from the catchment is 2,333 cusecs, or 37·8 cusecs per foot-run, which would cause a flood of 4·9 feet deep, but the sandy soil catches much of this theoretical flood discharge. The overflow joins the Mangliawas Nallah.

There is no Government feeder or distributary.

Its bed leaks somewhat.

DADOLAI TANK.

No. 48/1147.

In JETHANA Village (Ajmer).

Class II.

26° 17' N.; 74° 32' E.

SHAMLA TANK.

No 47/1146.

In JETHANA Village (Ajmer).

Class II.

26° 16' N.; 74° 29' E.

Two and a half miles to the south-west of mile three Mangliawas-Pisangan Road.

The net and gross catchment area is five sq. miles, which is cultivable.

The capacity of the tank is 23·68 m. c. ft. ; water-spread 9·32 m.c.ft., and the tank is 8·83 feet deep.

A run-off of two inches will fill the tank.

The tank filled thirteen times between 1892 and 1913.

The dam is of earth with masonry face-wall 4,200 feet long, constructed between the years 1841-1847. Cost, Rs. 1,280.

There are three sluices.

There is a weir 200 feet in length. The flood discharge from the catchment is 2,759 cusecs, or 13·5 cusecs per foot-run, which would cause a flood of 2·5 feet deep.

It overflows into Mangliawas Nallah.

There is neither Government feeder nor distributary.

A good sound useful tank.

Five miles to the south-west of mile three, Mangliawas-Pisangan Road.

The net and gross catchment area is 2.1 sq. miles, of which one-fourth is cultivable, the rest being partly hilly and waste land formed of burra.

The capacity of the tank is 7.71 m. c.ft.; water-spread 3.04 m. s ft., and the tank is 7.09 feet deep.

A run-off of 1.6 inch will fill the tank.

The tank filled four times between 1882 and 1913.

The dam is of earth with masonry face retaining walls with buttresses, constructed between the years 1841-1847, and further repaired in 1877. Cost, Rs. 2,383 + Rs. 199 = Rs. 2,582.

There are three sluices.

There are two weirs 23 feet and 73 feet respectively, with a combined length of 96 feet.

The flood discharge from the catchment is 1,439 cusecs, or 15 cusecs per foot-run which would cause a flood of 2.8 feet deep.

It overflows into Sadolai Tank No. 78/894, 95.

There is neither Government feeder nor distributary.

An average tank, but the banks should be strengthened.

ALIPURA TANK.

No. 4/815.

In ALIPURA Village (Ajmer).

Class II.

26° 16½' N.; 74° 26½' E.

SADOLAI TANK.

No. 78/895.

and

DUND TANK.

No. 78/895.

In NAGELAO Village (Ajmer).

Class II.

26° 17½' N.; 74° 27' E.

Two and a half miles to the south-west of mile five, Mangliawas-Pisangan Road.

The gross catchment area is 4·7 square miles, whereas the net is 2·6 square miles, which is sandy.

The capacity of the tank is 19·6 m. c.ft.; the water-spread is 6·6 m. s.ft., and the tank is eight feet deep.

A run-off of 3 feet 2 inches will fill the tank.

The tank filled four times between 1885 and 1912.

The dam is of earth. The first portion called "Sadolai" is with masonry face wall, while the other "Dund" is of earth. The dam was constructed between 1841-47. Cost, Rs. 14,512.

There are four sluices.

There is a weir 96 feet in length. The flood discharge from the gross catchment is 2,633 cusecs, or 26·3 cusecs per foot-run, which would cause a flood of 3·9 feet deep. It overflows into the Nad Tank of the Pisangan Istamrari.

There is no Government feeder or tributary.

Very good irrigation, and could do with more water. The off-flow is much checked by the cultivated fields of the catchment.

Three miles to the south-west of mile seven, Mangliawas-Pisangan Road.

The net and gross catchment area is three and three-quarter sq. miles, which is partly hilly and partly sandy and cultivable.

The capacity of the tank is 26·92 m. c.ft. ; water-spread 2·96 m.s.ft., and the tank is 9·13 feet deep.

A run-off of 3·1 inches will fill the tank.

The tank filled three times between 1885 and 1912.

The dam is of earth with masonry face wall and retaining walls, constructed between 1841-47 and repaired in 1899-1900. It is being included in tanks Nos. 78 and 467.

There are five sluices.

There are two weirs 96 and 140 = 236 feet in length. The flood discharge from the catchment is 2,224 cusecs, or 9·3 cusecs per foot run, which would cause a flood 2·0 feet deep. It overflows into Nad Tank of the Pisangan Istamrari.

There is neither Government feeder nor distributary.

A very good sound tank and irrigation.

PHULSAGAR TANK.

No. 77/892.

and

JHILLAR TANK.

No. 77/893.

In NAGELAO Village (Ajmer).

Class II.

26° 18' N. ; 74° 26½' E.

NAD TANK.

(Istamrari).

In PISANGAN Estate.

26° 21' N. ; 74° 26½' E.

One mile west of mile nine, Mangliawas-Pisangan Road.

The gross catchment area is 17.75 sq. miles, whereas the net is 9.30 sq. miles, which is hilly and barren and cultivable ground.

The capacity of the tank is 16.19 m. c ft.; water-spread 7.36 m. s.ft., and the tank is 8.4 feet deep.

A run-off of 0.8 inch will be required to fill the tank.

The dam is of earth with masonry face wall 10,000 feet long.

There are two weirs (310 plus 272) 582 feet long. The flood discharge from the gross catchment is 7,149 cusecs, or 12.3 cusecs per foot of weir, which would cause a flood of 2.4 feet deep.

It overflows into the Sagarmati River.

A good tank with good bed and rear cultivation.

Istimrardar wishes to improve this tank, and a project has been prepared.

REPORTS ON TANKS.

RAMSAR GROUP.

RAMSAR GROUP.

AJMER COLLECTORATE.

Class.	Serial No.	No. of Tank.	NAME OF TANK.	CATCHMENT AREA.		Capacity.	Run-off.	Flood over Weir.	Length of Weir.	Depth of Crest.	POSITION OF TANK.		REMARKS.
				Net.	Gross.						Latitude.	Longitude.	
II	1	86/85	Balasagar (Pharkia) ...	1.00	...	7,170,000	3.1	Cusecs. 825	60'	2.6'	26° 27'	71° 52'	
Do.	2	86/86	Berwala ...	1.80	2.80	6,620,000	1.6	1,786	150'	2.4'	26° 27'	74° 52'	
Do.	3	40/667	Hathibhat ...	2.11	4.91	27,130,000	5.5	3,123	50'	0.9'	26° 26'	74° 52½'	3.5"
Do.	4	102/371,72	Srinagar Old & New Tank ...	4.56	...	27,610,000	2.6	2,580	179'	2.7'	26° 26½'	74° 40½'	
Do.	5	43/181	Naya Talao Jhilora ...	9.25	13.81	28,820,000	1.3	5,907	400'	2.7'	26° 21'	74° 51½'	102.
II	6	42/180	Rani Sagar "	1.13	19.86	6,620,000	2.1	7,743	247'	4.4'	20° 23½'	74° 52½'	Group 10, 43.
I	7	19/	Bir ...	7.68	...	117,120,000	0.5	3,813	217'	3.1'	20° 24'	74° 47'	
II	8	66/609,10,11	Lavera, <i>Lavarakhi Talao</i>	3.81	...	17,420,000	2.0	2,246	50'	5.6'	26° 23'	74° 49'	
III	9	51/341	Kanakheri ...	2.75	...	5,000,000	0.3	1,762	90'	3.2'	26° 24'	74° 49½'	
III	10	53/481	Kanpura ...	12.93	27.17	28,710,000	1.0	9,768	190'	0.1'	26° 23'	74° 53½'	19, 03, 51.
Do.	11	Z	Mandlai Teknora Kishengarh ...	7.43	...	.....	...	3,739	150'	3.8'	26° 28'	74° 54'	
II	12	105/67	Bhim (Tihari) ...	14.82	23.25	62,030,000	1.3	8,522	450'	3.2'	26° 24½'	74° 55½'	Z.
III	13	92/293	Rambhari (<i>Ramwason</i>)	2.50	...	5,520,000	1.1	1,640	270'	1.5'	26° 19½'	74° 55½'	
Do.	14	X	Dand (Kishangarh) ...	0.85	...	.....	...	736	83'	1.9'	26° 28'	74° 52'	
Do.	15	Y	Kheral "	0.79	1.64	.....	...	706	50'	2.6'	26° 27½'	74° 53'	
III	16	8/589	Asapura <i>Drivara Talao</i>	3.00	...	16,080,000	2.3	1,981	50'	4.5'	26° 20½'	74° 49½'	

II 8

17	II 8	34/256	Dhat Sikolao (Khalo) ...	1-43	...	7,410,000	2-2	1,030	50'	3-5'	26° 19'	74° 51'	Group 42, 53, 105, 92, X, Y, 8, 34, 96.
18	Do.	96/350	Samoth ...	3-50	...	20,050,000	2-5	2,112	168'	2-4'	26° 17'	74° 52'	
19	Do.	89/290	Ramsar ...	60-66	112-00	568,700,000	3-6	33,941	1,174'	4-2'	26° 17½'	74° 57'	
20	II	90/291	Dand (Ramsar) ...	3-16	...	26,520,000	3-1	1,871	259'	1-9'	26° 18'	74° 50'	
21	Do.	91/292	Kirsamand ...	1-82	1-98	11,200,000	3-1	2,759	167'	2-5'	26° 18'	74° 56'	90.
22	Do.	73/1 632	Maocha repat & tank ...	27-31	...	19,451,000	3-1	9,768	374'	5-3'	26° 17'	74° 58'	
23	Do.	60/348	Kesarpur (Ramsar) ...	4-27	...	16,357,000	1-6	2,464	192'	2-5'	26° 15'	74° 55'	
24	III	50/343	Kaliaupura ...	2-28	...	9,210,000	1-7	1,541	98'	2-9'	26° 14½'	74° 56'	
25	III	63/366	Lachnipura ...	2-55	8-50	10,740,000	2-1	1,215	500'	1-9'	26° 16'	74° 56½'	Combined weir depth 60, 50, 2-9' only.
26	II	10/12	Baheran ...	1-81	...	13,140,000	3-1	1,282	413'	1-0'	26° 14½'	74° 57'	
27	Do.	1/1	Aheran ...	2-22	...	31,100,000	6-7	1,491	241'	1-5'	26° 14½'	74° 59'	
28	III	33/291	Dewalia ...	1-57	...	17,634,000	5-6	1,053	198'	1-9'	26° 16'	74° 58½'	
29	II	97/415,416	(Sarpotia) Mandolao and Darsolao (Sarpotia) ...	4-02	...	12,380,000	1-3	2,333	216'	2-0'	26° 19½'	75° 00'	X
30	Do.	103/447	Surajpura ...	5-65	9-07	29,040,000	2-2	4,534	195'	3-7'	26° 18'	74° 59½'	
31	III	83/915	Nipoli ...	1-94	...	5,900,000	1-3	1,361	50'	4-0'	26° 12½'	74° 59½'	
32	II	15/47 14/82	Rapat and Barol ...	4-05	...	15,500,000	1-6	2,333	208'	2-3'	26° 15'	75° 2'	
33	I	110/	Barol New ...	16-19	21-85	177,100,000	4-7	11,104	542'	3-4'	26° 16'	75° 00'	Group 103 & 81, 15 & 14
34	II	16/53	Bhagwantpura ...	1-25	...	12,830,000	4-4	975	60'	2-9'	26° 13'	74° 57'	
35	Do.	111/111	Rapat and Shoela ...	3-68	...	8,420,000	1-0	2,262	153'	2-7'	26° 13'	75° 1'	
36	III	112/112	Shergarh ...	20-75	227-58	...	...	48,403	525'	...	26° 11½'	75° 2'
37	II	29/214	Dabrela ...	8-52	...	4,910,000	2-1	4,107	817'	1-3'	26° 13'	75° 3'	Tantoti (Istanrari) all except 29, 26, 83.
38	Do.	26/184	Chandolai ...	3-85	...	9,750,000	1-1	2,290	71'	4-5'	26° 10'	75° 7½'	
39	Do.	95/465	Sadapur ...	5-60	...	7,030,000	0-6	3,063	293'	2-1'	26° 11'	75° 7½'	
			Total	...	215-85	7,280,000	...	...	...	...	...	...

BALASAGAR TANK.

No. 85/65.

In PHARKIA Village (Ajmer
Collectorate).

Nasirabad Sub-division.

Class II.

26° 27' N. ; 74° 52' E.

One-half mile to the south-east of mile 3,
Srinagar-Kishangarh Road.

The net and gross catchment area is one
square mile, of which part is sandy, the rest
high and cultivable ground.

The capacity of the tank is 7,170,000 c.ft.;
water-spread 1,610,000 s.ft., and the tank is
12.62 feet deep.

A run-off of 3.1 inches will fill the tank.

The tank filled five times between 1892
and 1913.

The dam is of earth with masonry face
and retaining wall 1,500 feet long. It was
constructed between 1841 and 1847, and re-
paired and strengthened between 1875-1876.
Total cost, Rs. 2,674, + 3,377 = Rs 6,051.

There is one sluice.

There is one weir 60 feet in length. The
flood discharge from the catchment is 825
cusecs, or 13.7 cusecs per foot-run, which
would cause a flood of 2.6 feet deep.

A guide bank and feeder was made along
the boundary of Ajmer and Kishangarh by
Dixon to feed this tank crossing the Srinagar-
Kishangarh Road at mile 3½.

There is a short feeder joining this tank
to Barwala No. 86.

A good tank with good irrigation.

One mile south-east of mile 2, Srinagar-Kishangarh Road.

The net catchment area is 1.8 square mile, whereas the gross is 2.8 square miles, as Barwala Tank lies above it. The catchment is sandy.

The capacity of the tank is 6,620,000 c.ft. ; water-spread 1,910,000 s.ft., and the tank is 8.39 feet deep.

A run-off of 1.6 inch will fill the tank.

The tank filled four times between 1896 and 1912.

The dam is of earth with masonry face wall 2,050 feet long, constructed between 1841-1847. Further repaired between 1875-1876. Cost, Rs. 560.

There is one sluice.

There is a weir 150 feet in length. The flood discharge from the gross catchment is 11,786 cusecs, or 11.9 cusecs per foot-run, which would cause a flood of 2.4 feet deep. It overflows into Hathibhata Tank No. 40/667.

Near mile $1\frac{1}{2}$ of the Srinagar-Kishangarh Road there used to be a regular bringing of the water from the north corner of the area, now draining into Ranisagar 42 ft., down to another regulator which divided it between Barwala and Hathibhata No. 40/667.

There is also a feeder from the Balasagar Tank No. 85 to this tank.

There is no Government distributary.

A good tank with good irrigation.

BARWALA TANK.

No. 86/65

In PHARKIA Village (Ajmer Collectorate).

Nasirabad Sub-division.

Class II.

26° 27' N. ; 74° 52' E.

HATHIBHATA⁷ TANK.

No. 40/667.

In HATHIBHATA Village.

(Ajmer Collectorate).

Nasirabad Sub-division.

Class II.

26° 26' N. ; 74° 52½' E.

Two and three-quarter miles to the south-east of mile 2nd Srinagar-Kishangarh Road.

The gross catchment area is 4.91 square miles, whereas the net is 2.11 square miles. It is partly sandy and partly culturable ground.

The capacity of the tank is 27,130,000 c.ft.; water-spread 7,500,000 s. ft., and the tank is 8.35 feet deep.

A run-off of 5.53 inches will fill the tank, and 3.5 inches will fill this and the above tanks.

The tank filled eight times between 1892 and 1913.

The dam is of earth with masonry face wall 7,990 feet long, which is covered in earth. It was constructed between 1841-1847. Cost Rs. 2,346.

There is one sluice.

There is no masonry weir, but the surplus water overflows the natural ground 50 feet long.

The flood discharge is 3,123 cusecs, or 62.5 cusecs per foot run of weir, which would cause a flood 6.9 feet deep, but owing to the sandy nature of the catchment 1 foot to 1½ foot is all that has been observed.

It overflows to Chandsen regulator and then through channel, *via* the Nabab regulator at Tihari to Ramsar Tank No. 89/290.

There are neither Government feeders nor distributaries.

An unsatisfactory tank, as it so rarely receives sufficient water.

Alongside mile $10\frac{1}{2}$, Ajmer-Srinagar Road.

The net and gross catchment area of this tank is 4.56 square miles, of which $\frac{1}{6}$ th is cultivable, the rest hilly and rocky.

The capacity of the tank is 27,610,000 c.ft.; the water-spread 3,750,000 s. ft., and the tank is 21 3 feet deep.

A run-off of 2.6 inches will fill the tank.

The tank filled nine times between 1896 and 1905.

There are two dams, one 1,139 feet and the other 460 feet, to this tank of earth with masonry face wall; one has a front slope, constructed during 1847. Cost, Rs. 14,649.

There is a sluice, with iron valve.

There are two weirs ($39\frac{1}{2}' + 139'$) combined length $178\frac{1}{2}$ feet. The flood discharge from the catchment is 2,580 cusecs, or 14.3 cusecs per foot-run, which would cause a flood 2.7 feet deep. It overflows into Naya Talao of Jhilaora No. 43/181.

There is no Government feeder.

There are two Government ducts, 1,527 feet and 2,251 feet long respectively.

Thoroughly good and satisfactory tanks.

SRINAGAR TANK.

Nos. 102/371, 372.

In SRINAGAR Village.

Ajmer Sub-collectorate,
(Nasirabad Sub-division.)

Class II.

$26^{\circ} 26\frac{1}{2}'$ N. ; $74^{\circ} 49\frac{1}{2}'$ E.

NAYA TALAO.

No. 43/181.

In JHILAORA Village.

Ajmer Collectorate.
(Nasirabad Sub-division.)

Class II.

26° 24' N. ; 74° 51½' E.

Alongside mile 3½, Srinagar-Ramsar Road.

The net catchment is 9·25 s.m. Above it is Srinagar Tank of 4·56 sq.m., so the gross catchment is 13·81 sq.m.

The catchment is mostly cultivated on the S.-W. and sandy on N.-E., with a few hills.

The capacity of the tank is 28,820,000 c.ft.; water-spread 7,860,000 s.ft., and the tank is 11 feet deep.

A run-off of 1·3 inch will fill the tank.

The tank filled seven times between 1896 and 1912.

The dam is of earth with masonry face wall 7,438 feet long, constructed between 1841-1847. Cost as follows:—

Up to 1877	...	Rs. 2,377
In famine 1891	...	„ 2,099
„ 1905-06	...	„ 3,859
Total	...	„ 8,335

There are three sluices.

There is a weir 400 feet in length. The flood discharge from the gross catchment is 5,907 cusecs, or 14·7 cusecs per foot-run, which would cause a flood of 2·7 feet deep.

It overflows into Kanpura Tank No. 53.

There is no feeder to this tank, but there is one from this to Ranisagar Tank No. 42/180, which relieves the pressure of a flood.

A moderately satisfactory tank only, owing to sandy catchment and sandy bed.

Alongside mile $3\frac{1}{2}$ of the Srinagar-Ramsar Road.

The net catchment area is 1.13 square miles, which is sandy.

The capacity of the tank is 6,620,000 c.ft.; water-spread 3,600,000 s.ft., and the tank is 5.52 feet deep.

A run-off of 2.1 inches will fill the tank.

The tank filled seven times between 1892 and 1913.

The dam is of earth 7,400 feet long, constructed in the famine of 1890-1891. Cost, Rs. 5,875.

There is no sluice, but an outlet in the weir.

If the gross area of the Jalnori Tank be added the total gross area is 16.4 sq.m.

There are two weirs with the combined length of 200 feet. The flood discharge from the gross catchment is 6,724 cusecs, or 33.6 cusecs per foot-run, which would cause a flood of 4.6 feet deep.

There is a feeder from Naya Talao at Jhilaora No. 43/181.

The tank overflows into the Nabab regulator at Tihari.

There is no Government duct.

A moderate tank only, because of the sandy nature of both bed and catchment.

RANISAGAR TANK.

No. 42/180.

In JHILAORA Village.

Ajmer Collectorate.

(Nasirabad Sub-division.)

Class II,

26° 24' N. ; 74° 52' E.

BIR TANK.

No. 19.

In BIR Village.

Ajmer Collectorate.
(Nasirabad Sub-division.)

Class I.

26° 24' N. ; 74° 47' E.

One and a half mile to the west of mile 7, Nasirabad-Srinagar Road.

The catchment area of this tank is 7·68 square miles, of which two-thirds is hilly, one-third is partly culturable and partly sandy.

The capacity of the tank is 117,120,000 c.ft.; water-spread 9,250,000 s.ft., and the tank is 31·5 feet deep.

A run-off of 6·5 inches will fill the tank.

The tank never filled.

The dam is of masonry 417 feet long, constructed during 1873-1874, and raised in 1893. Cost up to 1875-76, Rs. 1,43,170; and in 1879-80, Rs. 4,801 was spent on the ducts.

There are two sluices with iron valves of 18 inches diameter.

Part of the dam forms a weir 217 feet in length. The flood discharge from the catchment is 3,813 cusecs, or 18 cusecs per foot-run, which would cause a flood 3·1 feet deep.

It would overflow into Kanpura Tank No. 53/481.

There is no Government feeder, but there are three Government ducts, the one Danta duct 2·2 miles long; the other Srinagar which is 2·2 miles with a branch one mile long.

An excellent natural tank, and in good order.

Half a mile to the east of mile 6, Nasirabad-Srinagar Road.

The catchment area is 3.81 square miles, which is mostly sandy.

The capacity of the tank is 17,420,000 c.ft.; water-spread 8,130,000 s.ft., and the tank is 6.09 feet deep.

A run-off of 2.0 inches will fill the tank

The tank filled four times between 1892 and 1913.

The overflow runs into Kanpur Tank.

The dam is of earth but in three portions. The first two have a masonry face wall with a pitched front slope, while the third is totally of earth. Total length, 6,050 feet.

It was constructed in the years 1841-1847, and repaired in the years 1873-1875.

There is only one sluice to this tank.

There is one masonry weir 50 feet in length. The flood discharge from the catchment is 2,246 cusecs, or 44 cusecs per foot-run, which would cause a flood of 66 feet deep. But owing to the sandy nature of the catchment six inches is the maximum.

There is no feeder or duct to this tank.

Moderately satisfactory only.

LAVERA TANK.

No. 66/609.

LAVERA-KI-TALAI

No. 66/610.

NEW TANK.

No. 66/611.

In LAVERA Village.

Ajmer Collectorate.

(Nasirabad Sub-division).

Class II.

26° 23' N. ; 74° 49' E.

KANAKHERI TANK.

No. 51/541.

In KANAKHERI Village.

Ajmer Collectorate.

(Nasirabad Sub-division).

Class ~~III~~, as there is no irrigation in rear.

26° 27' N. ; 74° 49' E.

Three-quarters of a mile to the east of mile 7½, Nasirabad-Srinagar Road.

The catchment area is 2.75 sq. miles, of which one fourth is hilly, the rest cultivable and barren ground.

The capacity of the tank is 5,000,000 c.ft.; water-spread 2,350,000 s.ft., and the tank is 4.5 feet deep.

A run-off of 0.8 inch will fill the tank.

The tank frequently fills and rapidly.

The dam is of earth with masonry face wall constructed in the year 1853 and repaired in 1877. Total cost, Rs. 1,200, plus 350 = Rs. 1,550. It breached in 1885. The water sinks into the bed.

No sluice.

There is a weir 90 feet in length. The flood discharge from the catchment is 1,762 cusecs, or 19.58 cusecs per foot-run, which would cause a flood of 3.2 feet deep.

It overflows into Kanpura Tank No. 53.

There is no Government feeder or distributary.

A very unsatisfactory tank, as the bed leaks so fast that there is no irrigation either in the bed or in rear.

It does not even benefit wells.

It might even be well to breach this tank, so that all water be passed direct into Kanpura No. 53/481, which see.

Alongside mile 5, Srinagar-Rampura Road.

The gross catchment is 27 17 square miles, whereas the net is 12.93 square miles, of which one-fourth is cultivable, the rest grass and salt ground.

The capacity of the tank is 28,710,000 c.ft.; water-spread 9,220,000 s.ft. and, the tank is 8.44 feet deep.

A run-off of 1.0 inch will fill the tank.

The tank filled three times during 1892 and 1913.

The dam is 6,464 feet long of earth, with masonry face and retaining walls, constructed during 1841-1847. Cost, Rs. 5,885.

There are five sluices.

There are two weirs 118 and 72 = 190 feet in length. The flood discharge from the gross catchment is 9,768 cusecs, or 61.4 cusecs per foot-run, which causes a flood 5.1 feet deep.

It overflows into Nabab regulator, and so to the Ramsar Tank No. 89/290.

There is neither Government feeder nor distributary.

Is a good tank, but does not fill easily. Might be improved by breaching Kanakheri No. 51/541, which see.

Good land for irrigation.

KANPURA TANK.

No. 53/481.

In KANPURA Village

Ajmer Collectorate.

(Nasirabad Sub-division).

Class III

26° 23' N. ; 74° 53½' E.

Note—Plan not correct, no drainage passes from N. of Srinagar-Ramsar Road into this tank.

**MANDLAI TIKAORA
TANK.**

No. Z.

In KISHANGARH State.

26° 28' N. ; 74° 54' E.

Two miles east of mile post 4, Srinagar-Kishangarh Road.

The net and gross catchment area is 7·43 square miles. It is partly hilly and partly cultivable.

The dam is of earth with masonry face wall 6,035 feet long, and two weirs 150 feet long.

The flood discharge from the catchment is 3,739 cubic feet per second, or 24·9 cusecs per foot of weir, which would cause a flood of 3·8 feet deep.

It overflows into Bhim Tehari Tank No. 105/67.

Two miles north-east of Kanpura, mile 5½, Srinagar-Ramsar Road.

The gross catchment area of this tank is 22.85 square miles, whereas the gross embraces the drainage area of Kishangarh tanks marked Z. Net is 14.82 square miles, which is partly cultivable. The rest is pasture and high ground barren.

The capacity of the tank is 60,590,000 c.ft.; water-spread 14,130,000 s.ft., and the tank is 9.0 feet deep to sill of lowest sluice.

A run-off of 1.8 inch will fill the tank.

The tank filled eleven times between 1896 and 1906.

The dam is of earth with masonry face and retaining walls 5,000 feet long, constructed during 1841-47. Cost, Rs. 14,693. It breached in 1876 and was repaired at a cost of Rs. 301. The total cost was Rs. 14,994. And again in 1912 it was repaired and the face wall underpinned in 1913 at a cost of about Rs. 5,500.

There are four sluices.

There are four weirs 70', 83' (one foot higher) 97', and 200', total length 450 feet. The flood discharge from the catchment is 8,522 cusecs, or 18.9 cusecs per foot-run, which would cause a flood of 3.2 feet deep.

It overflows into Charnsen Weir, and thence to Ramsar Tank No. 89/290.

There is no Government feeder or tributary to this tank.

A good useful tank with good irrigation.

BHIM TANK.

No. 105/67.

In TEHARI Village (Ajmer Collectorate).

Nasirabad Sub-division.

Class II.

26° 24½' N. ; 74° 55½' E.

RAMBARI TANK.

No. 92/293.

In RAMSAR Village (Ajmer
Collectorate).

Nasirabad Sub-division.

Class III.

26° 19½' N.; 74° 55½' E.

The net and gross catchment area of this tank is two and a half square miles, of which three-fourths is cultivable, the rest barren.

The capacity of the tank is 5,520,000 c.ft.; water-spread 3,150,000 s.ft., and the tank is 4.75 feet deep.

A run-off of 1.1 inch will fill the tank.

The tank filled six times between 1900 and 1913.

The dam is of earth with masonry face wall 4,200 feet long, constructed during 1841-1847 and repaired during 1874-1876. It breached in 1908 but was repaired at once, and further repaired in 1912. Cost, Rs. 1,776 + Rs. 375 + Rs. 993.

There is no sluice.

There is no masonry weir, but a natural weir 270 feet in length. The flood discharge from the catchment is 1,640 cusecs, or 6.1 cusecs per foot-run, which will cause a flood of 1.5 foot deep.

It overflows into Ramsar Tank No. 89/290 along an artificial channel.

This tank is also supplied by means of a channel 4,116 feet long from the Ramsar Feeder, which takes off from the Nabab Weir.

The embankment is of *masar* and needs frequent attention. It is a useful tank with good irrigation.

One mile south-east of mile 3, Srinagar-Kishangarh Road.

The net and gross catchment area is 0.85 square mile, which is partly hilly and partly sandy and cultivable.

The dam is of earth with masonry face wall 3,600 feet long.

There is a weir 85 feet long.

The flood discharge from the catchment is 736 cusecs, or 8.6 cusecs per foot of weir, which would cause a flood of 1.9 foot deep.

It overflows into Khera Tank No. "Y," which also belongs to Kishangarh State.

DAND TANK.

No. X.

In KISHANGARH State.

26° 28' N. ; 74° 52' E.

KHERA TANK.

No. Y.

In KISHANGARH State.

26° 27½' N. ; 74° 53' E.

One and a half mile south-east of mile post 3, Srinagar-Kishangarh Road.

The gross catchment area is 1.64 square mile, whereas the net is 0.79 square mile, which is partly hilly, cultivable and sandy.

The dam is of earth with masonry face and retaining wall 5,950 feet long, in two portions, 2,200 + 3,750 feet each.

There is no weir but has a natural escape 50 feet long.

The flood discharge from the gross catchment is 1,201 cusecs, or 24 cusecs per foot of weir, which would cause a flood of 3.7 feet deep.

It overflows down to the Tihari Regulator, thence to Ramsar Tank No. 89/290.

One and a half mile to the east of mile 3, Nasirabad-Srinagar Road.

The net and gross catchment area is three square miles, of which two-thirds is hilly and the rest is high ground and cultivable.

The capacity of the tank is 16,080,000 c.ft; water-spread 3,080,000 s.ft., and the tank is 12.5 feet deep.

A run-off of 2.3 inches should fill the tank, but numerous nadis above stop the flow off.

The dam is of earth 870 feet long, constructed between 1869-70 and repaired between 1873 and 1877. Total cost, with repairs, Rs. 2,300 + 2,167 = Rs. 4,467.

There is one outlet in weir 59 feet in length. The flood discharge from the catchment is 1,881 cusecs, or 32 cusecs per foot-run of weir, which would cause a flood of 4.5 feet deep, but 2 feet is the maximum observed.

It overflows into Ramsar Tank No. 89/290.

There are two feeders 1,150 feet and 4,460 feet long.

There are no Government distributaries.

A good tank with sound bank and good irrigation.

MISSION TANK.

No. 8/589.

In ASAPURA Village.

(Ajmer Collectorate).

Nasirabad Sub-division.

Class III.

26° 20½' N.; 74° 49½' E.

SIKOLAO TANK.

No. 34/256.

In DHAL Village
(Ajmer Collectorate).

Nasirabad Sub-division.

Class II. *4/11*

26° 19' N. ; 74° 51' E.

Two miles north of mile 4, Nasirabad-Ramsar Road.

The net and gross catchment area is 1.43 square miles, of which one-third is hilly, the rest cultivable and high ground.

The capacity of the tank is 7,410,000 c.ft., water-spread 2,250,000 s.ft., and the tank is 8.06 feet deep.

A run-off of 2.2 inches will fill the tank.

The tank filled twelve times between 1892 and 1913.

The dam is of earth 4,365 feet long, constructed between 1841-1847, and repaired in 1877 and 1909. Total cost, Rs. 7,000 + Rs. 1,200 = Rs. 8,200.

There are five sluices.

There is a weir 50 feet in length. The flood discharge from the catchment is 1,090 cusecs, or 22 cusecs per foot-run, which would cause a flood of 3.5 feet deep.

It overflows into Ramsar Tank No. 89/290.

There is neither Government feeder nor distributary.

The bank is of bad soil, but the irrigation is good.

Mile six and a half of the Nasirabad-Ramsar Road.

The net and gross catchment area is three and a half square miles, of which three-fourths is hilly and high ground, the rest cultivable.

The capacity of the tank is 20,880,000 c.ft ; water-spread 5,000,000 s.ft., and the tank is 14.22 feet deep.

A run-off of 2.5 inches will fill the tank.

The tank filled eleven times between 1885 and 1906.

The dam is of earth 2,050 feet long with masonry face and retaining wall and pitched front slope, constructed during 1841-1847 and repaired in 1873-1874. Total cost, Rs. 6,136.

There are three sluices, two of which are with iron valve.

There is a weir 168 feet in length. The flood discharge from the catchment is 2,112 cusecs, or 12.5 cusecs per foot-run, which would cause a flood of 2.4 feet deep.

It overflows into Ramsar Tank No. 89/290.

There is no Government feeder, but there are two distributaries 2,600 and 3,400 feet long.

A. good sound tank with good irrigation.

SANODH TANK.

No. 96/380.

In SANODH Village
(Ajmer Collectorate).
Nasirabad Sub-division.

Class II.

26° 17' N.; 74° 52' E.

RAMSAR TANK.

No. 89/290.

In RAMSAR Village
(Ajmer Collectorate).

Nasirabad Sub-division.

Class II.

26° 18' N. ; 74° 55' E.

On mile 10 of Nasirabad-Ramsar Road.

The gross catchment is 142·00 square miles. whereas the net is 60·66 square miles, of which one-sixth is cultivable, the rest hilly and high ground.

The capacity of the tank is 508,700,000 c.ft. ; water-spread 84,800,000 s.ft., and the tank is 14·95 feet deep.

A run-off of 3·6 inches will fill the tank.

The tank filled five times between 1892 and 1913.

The dam is of earth with masonry face wall and dry stone retaining wall, with pitched front slope 3,700 feet long, constructed during 1841-1847 and repaired in 1870-1876 and 1911-1912. Total cost, Rs. 1,670 + Rs. 3,205 + Rs. 243.

There are two sluices.

There are two weirs $1,123 + 41 = 1,174$ feet in length. The flood discharge from the gross catchment is 33,941 cusecs, or 28·9 cusecs per foot-run, which would cause a flood of 4·2 feet deep.

It overflows down the river and can be diverted if necessary into Ahiran Tank No. 1/1 below.

There is a feeder $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles long which collects water from the two nullahs which meet near Nabab by means of regulators thrown across them, situated respectively one and a half and a half mile above Nabab.

There are three distributaries with branches $\frac{1}{2}$, $1\frac{3}{4}$, $2\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{2}{3}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$ miles long, which also distribute the water of Dand and Kirsamand and Lachmipura Tanks Nos. 90 and 91.

A very good tank with good irrigation.

Two and a half miles to the north of mile 10 of Nasirabad-Ramsar Road and half a mile east of mile 11½, Srinagar-Ramsar Road.

The net and gross catchment area is 3.16 square miles. It is high ground and cultivable; one-fourth is used as pasture.

The capacity of the tank is 26,520,000 c.ft.; water-spread 6,070,000 s.ft., and the tank is 7.8 feet deep.

A run-off of 3.1 inches will fill the tank.

The tank filled eighteen times between 1892 and 1913.

The dam is of earth with masonry face and retaining walls 476 feet long, constructed during the years 1841-1847 and repaired in 1874-75. Cost, with repairs, Rs. 6,823 + Rs. 125 = Rs. 6,948. The tank often breaches; the last was in 1908.

There are three sluices.

There is a weir 239 feet in length. The flood discharge from the catchment is 1,974 cusecs, or 8.3 cusecs per foot-run, which would cause a flood of 1.9 foot deep.

It overflows into Kirsamand Tank No. 91/292.

It has no Government feeder or distributary.

A useful tank which could probably be made much stronger by underpinning and repairing the face wall at the old breaches.

DAND TANK.

No. 90/291.

In RAMSAR Village (Ajmer
Collectorate).

Nasirabad Sub-division.

Class II.

26° 19' N. ; 74° 56' E.

KIRSAMAND TANK.

No. 91/292.

In RAMSAR Village

(Ajmer Collectorate).

Nasirabad Sub-division.

Class II.

26° 18' N. ; 74° 56' E.

One and a half mile to the north of mile 10, Nasirabad-Ramsar Road, and one-quarter mile east of mile 12½, Ramsar-Srinagar Road.

The gross catchment area is 4.98 sq. miles, but above it is Dand No. 90/291, so the net is 1.83 square miles. Three-fourths is cultivable, the rest barren.

The capacity of the tank is 13,200,000 c.ft.; water-spread 5,680,000 s.ft., and the tank is five feet deep.

A run-off of 3.1 inches will fill the tank.

The tank filled nine times between 1892 and 1913.

The dam is of earth with masonry face wall 3,833 feet long, constructed during 1841-1847. Cost, Rs. 186.

There are seven sluices.

There are two weirs (81' × 86') 167 feet in length. The flood discharge from the gross catchment area is 2,759 cusecs, or 16.5 cusecs per foot-run, which would cause a flood of 2.9 feet deep. Water is run into this tank along a channel from Ramsar No. 89/290 when required for irrigation.

It overflows into the river, and the water can be diverted into Aheran Tank No. 1/1 when required.

There are no Government distributaries.

A satisfactory good tank with good irrigation.

Two miles to the south east of Ramsar Village.

The net catchment area is 27.14 square miles, which is high and mostly cultivable ground.

The capacity of the tank is 19,430,000 c.ft.; the water-spread 6.12 m. s.ft., and the tank is 7.12 feet deep.

A run-off of 0.3 inch will fill the tank.

The tank filled eleven times between 1892 and 1913.

The overflow over the Rapat passes down the river and can thence be diverted by means of a regulator into Aheran Tank.

The dam is of earth with face and retaining walls of stone in lime masonry 6,943 feet long, constructed in the years 1841-1847, with further repairs in the year 1875. The tank breached several times. The last breach was in the year 1908, but was quickly repaired. The foundations of masonry work appear weak.

There are three sluices to this tank.

There are two weirs to this tank 48 and 66½ feet long (*i.e.* 114½ feet long) of stone in lime masonry. Well founded and protected.

There are two feeders to this tank from eastern and southern directions. The one from the eastern catches the surface water and the northern brings the water from the nala.

There are no Government distributaries.

The gross area of Nos. 74 and 75 combined is 86.86 square miles. The flood discharge is 23.504 cusecs, the combined length of weir of Nos. 74 and 75 being 574 feet, so the discharge per foot would be 41 cusecs, equivalent to a flood 5.3 feet deep, but practically most of the water is taken off by the Nabab and Chandsen regulators. The maximum observed flood of weir No. 75 of late was 4 inches in the year 1908. Before the Chandsen regulator was built it overflowed frequently.

The breaches are probably due to leaks under the face wall, which has shallow foundations and is moving forward. The wall should be converted into a core wall by earthing the front slope.

MAOSHA TANK.

No. 74/632.

and

MAOSHA TANK

No 75.

In MAOSHA Village
(Ajmer Collectorate).

Nasirabad Sub-division.

Class II.

26° 17' N. ; 74° 58' E.

KESARPUR TANK.

No. 60/548.

In RAMSAR Village
(Ajmer Sub-collectorate).

Nasirabad Sub-division.

Class II.

26° 15' N. ; 74° 55' E.

Two miles to the south of Ramsar Village.

The net and gross catchment area is 4·27 square miles, which is partly hilly and high ground.

The capacity of the tank is 16,350,000 c.ft.; the water-spread 4,520,000 s.ft., and the tank is 7·9 feet deep.

A run-off of 1·6 inch from the catchment will fill the tank.

The tank filled eight times between 1892 and 1913.

The overflow runs naturally to Lachmipura Tank No. 63/606, but by means of a regulator can be diverted into Kalianpura Tank No. 50/543.

The dam is of earth with face and retaining walls of stone masonry 2,389 feet long, with a regular slope of 3 to 1 in rear, constructed in the years 1841 to 1847, with little repair up to 1877.

The dam breached in the year 1891 and was repaired in the same year. It breached also in 1908. The face wall should be turned into a core wall.

There are two sluices to this tank.

There is a weir to this tank 192 ft. in length, constructed of stone in lime masonry.

The flood discharge from the catchment is 2,464 cusecs, or 12·8 cusecs per foot-run, which would cause a flood of 2·5 feet deep.

There is no feeder but a distributary 2,300 feet long.

A good useful tank.

Three miles to the north-east of mile 10, Nasirabad-Deoli Road.

The gross and net catchment area is 2.20 square miles, of which two thirds is cultivable, the rest barren.

The capacity of the tank is 9,210,000 c.ft. ; water-spread 2,600,000 s.ft., and the tank is 7.71 feet deep.

A run-off of 1.7 inch will fill the tank.

The tank filled twelve times between 1892 and 1913.

The dam is of earth with front slope pitched, constructed between 1841-1847 and repaired in 1877. Total cost, Rs. 3,075 + 113 + 593.

There are two sluices.

There is a weir 98 feet in length. The flood discharge from the catchment is 1,541 cusecs, or 16 cusecs per foot-run, which would cause a flood of 2.9 feet deep. It overflows into Lachmipura Tank No. 63/606 below.

There are two feeders. The one on the N.-W. is half a mile long in cutting, which diverts the overflow by means of a regulator from Kaesarpur Tank No. 60/548 into this tank.

The other feeder on the south catches surface water.

There are no Government distributaries.

The dam is satisfactory.

KALIANPURA TANK.

No. 50/548.

In KALIANPURA Village

(Ajmer Collectorate).

Nasirabad Sub-division

Class II.

26° 14½' N. ; 74° 55½' E.

LACHMIPURA TANK.

No. 63/606.

in LACHMIPURA Village

(Ajmer Sub-collectorate).

Nasirabad Sub-division.

Class II.

26° 16' N. ; 74° 56½' E.

One and a half mile to the south-west of Ramsar and half a mile to the south of mile 11½, Ramsar-Barol Road.

The gross catchment area is 8·80, the net is 2·25 square miles. It is partly hilly and partly high ground.

The drainage of the gross area can be distributed between this tank and Baهران No. 10/12 by means of a regulator.

The capacity of the tank is 10,740,000 c.ft., the water-spread 5,310,000 s.ft., and the tank is 4·25 feet deep.

A run-off of 2·1 inch from the net catchment will fill the tank.

The tank filled twelve times between 1892 and 1913.

The overflow runs into the river and can be diverted into Aهران Tank No. 1/1 if so desired.

The dam is of earth with masonry face wall 6,100 feet long. It was constructed in the years 1841-1847. The face wall being not well founded the front slope was added in the famine years of 1899-1900.

There are five sluices to this tank.

There is no masonry weir, but the flood water runs over natural ground quickly into a defined nala, without damage to cultivation, except in very heavy floods, when a few fields are flooded.

The natural ground to discharge flood is 500 feet in length. The flood discharge is 4,215 cusecs, or 8·4 cusecs per foot-run, which would cause a flood of 1·9 foot deep. But when this natural weir and that of Baهران are used the flood depth is reduced to 2·9 feet.

There is no Government distributary.

A shallow tank, but a useful adjunct for the irrigation of the land below the Ramsar Tank. The sluices are ill-designed and difficult to work.

One and a half mile to the south of mile 11, Ramsar-Barol Road.

The net and gross catchment is 1.84 square miles, of which one-fourth is cultivable, the rest sandy and hilly ground.

The capacity of the tank is 13,140,000 c.ft.; water-spread 4,880,000 s.ft., and the tank is 6.18 feet deep.

A run-off for the net area of 3.14 inches would fill the tank, but it is also served by means of a feeder from a regulator on the overflow of No. 60/50 Kesarpur and Kalianpura Tanks.

The tank filled twelve times between 1892 and 1913.

The dam is of earth with masonry face wall 4,992 feet long, constructed between 1841-1847. Cost, Rs. 3,666.

There are three sluices.

There are three weirs 168' 217' and 27' = 413 feet in length. The flood discharge from the gross catchment is 1,282 cusecs, or 3.1 cusecs per foot-run, which would cause a flood of 1.0 foot deep. The combined gross area of Lachmipura and this tank is 10.64 square miles, giving a flood discharge of 4,847. The combined weirs are 41,313 feet, or 11.7 cusecs per foot, giving a depth of only 2.9 feet.

It overflows into the river and can be diverted into Aheran Tank No. 1/1 as required.

There is a feeder in cutting to this tank which diverts the overflow of Kesarpur and Kalianpura into either this or Lachmipura Tank, by means of a regulator.

There are two Government distributaries, 2,250 and 5,000 feet respectively.

A useful tank but of poor earth at N.-W. end, where a coat of burra would be useful.

Good irrigation.

BAHERAN TANK.

No. 10/12.

In BAHERAN Village
(Ajmer Collectorate).
Nasirabad Sub-division.

Class II.

26° 15' N.; 74° 57' E.

AHERAN TANK.

No. 1/1.

In AHERAN Village
(Ajmer Collectorate).
Nasirabad Sub-division.

Class II.

26° 14½' N.; 74° 59' E.

One mile south-west of Barol Inspection house.

The net and gross catchment area is 2.22 square miles, which is high and cultivable ground.

The capacity of the tank is 34,800,000 c.ft.; water-spread 7,520,000 s.ft., and the tank is 10.7 feet deep.

The main source of supply is from the Ramsar and Nabab Rivers and by leakage and overflow from the tanks above, which is turned into the tank by means of a regulator across the river.

The tank filled twelve times between 1892 and 1913.

The dam is of earth with front slope pitched 8,959 and was constructed between 1841-1847. Cost, Rs. 6,597 + Rs. 449.

There are three sluices.

There are two weirs 101 and 140 feet; combined length 241 feet. The flood discharge from the gross catchment is 1,491 cusecs, or 6 cusecs per foot-run, which would cause a flood, of 1.5 foot deep.

It overflows into Shergarh Tank, the property of the Thakur of Tantoti.

There is no Government distributary.

A good sound tank with good irrigation.

Half a mile to the north of mile 13,
Ramsar-Barol Road.

The net and gross catchment area is 1.37 square miles, which is nearly barren, but the bed is cultivable.

The capacity of the tank is 17,630,000 c.ft.; water-spread 3,820,000 s.ft., and the tank is 9.14 feet deep.

A run-off of 5.6 inches will fill the tank.

The tank filled eight times between 1900 and 1913.

The dam is of earth 5,872 feet long, constructed between 1841-1847 and repaired during 1877. Total cost, Rs. 502 + Rs. 130 = Rs. 632.

There was an expenditure in 1906 of Rs. 5,845; in 1910 of Rs. 757 and in 1913 of Rs. 694.

There are three sluices.

There is a weir 128 feet in length. The flood discharge from the catchment is 1,033 cusecs, or 8.2 cusecs per foot-run, which would cause a flood of 1.9 foot deep.

It overflows into Shergarh Istamrari Tank.

There are neither Government feeders nor distributaries.

The earth is bad and the tank is very unsatisfactory; very careful consideration should be made before any further expenditure be incurred.

DEWALIA TANK.

No. 33/281

In DEWALIA Village (Ajmer
Collectorate).

Nasirabad Sub-division.

Class II. *477*

26° 16' N. ; 74° 58½' E.

**MANDOLAO
and
DANSOLAO TANKS.**

No. 97/415, 416

In SANPRODA Village (Ajmer
Collectorate).

Nasirabad Sub-division.

Class II.

26° 19½' N.; 75° E.

Six miles to the north of Barol Inspection house.

The net and gross catchment area is 4.02 sq. miles, of which two-thirds is cultivable, the rest is pasture.

The capacity of the tank is 12,380,000 c.ft.; water-spread 4,900,000 s.ft., and the tank is 6.58 feet deep.

A run-off of 1.3 inch will fill the tank.

The tank filled seven times between 1892 and 1913.

The dam is of earth with dry stone face wall plastered in lime 10,500 feet long; it was constructed during 1841-1847 and afterwards repaired during 1870 to 1876. Total cost, Rs. 2,917 + 881 = Rs. 3,798.

Again repaired in 1914 at a cost of Rs. 5,009.

There are four sluices and two outlets.

There are two weirs $50' + 196' = 246$ feet combined length. The flood discharge from the catchment is 2,333 cusecs, or 9.5 cusecs per foot-run, which would cause a flood of two feet deep.

It overflows into Surajpura Tank No. 103/447.

There is neither Government feeder nor distributary.

A sound tank with good irrigation.

Three and half miles to the north of Barol Inspection house.

The gross catchment is 9.67 square miles, while the net is 5.65 square miles. It is high ground and a little hilly.

The capacity of the tank is 29,040,000 c.ft.; water-spread 7,330,000 s.ft., and the tank is 12.25 feet deep.

A run-off of 2.2 inches will fill the tank.

The tank filled eight times between 1896 and 1905.

The dam is of earth with masonry face and retaining wall 2,850 feet long, constructed during 1841-1847; further repairs 1873-1874. Total cost, with repairs, Rs. 5,824 + Rs. 46 = Rs. 5,870. The dam leaks.

There are four sluices.

There are three weirs $50' + 50' + 95' = 195$ feet combined length.

The flood discharge from the gross catchment is 4,534 cusecs, or 23.2 cusecs per foot-run, which would cause a flood of 3.7 feet deep. A flood of 3 feet has been observed.

It overflows into New Barol Tank No. 110.

There is no Government distributary, but there is a feeder on the western end to catch surface water.

The leakage would probably be reduced by turning the face wall into a core wall.

A useful tank with good irrigation.

SURAJPURA TANK.

No. 108/447.

In SURAJPURA Village

(Ajmer Collectorate).

Nasirabad Sub-division.

Class II.

26° 18' N.; 74° 59' E.

NIPOLI TANK.

No. 83/945.

In NIPOLI Village
(Ajmer Collectorate).
Nasirabad Sub-Division.

Class II.

26° 16½' N. ; 74° 59½' E.

Two miles to the north of Barol Inspection house.

The net and gross catchment area is 1.34 square miles, of which one-fourth is cultivable, the rest high and barren ground.

The capacity of the tank is 5,900,000 c.ft.; water-spread 2,510,000 s.ft., and the tank is 8.25 feet deep.

A run-off of 1.3 inch will fill the tank.

The tank filled seven times between 1892 and 1913.

The dam is of earth with masonry face wall for middle portion of dam, 6,950 feet long, constructed between 1841-1847 and repaired in 1877. Total cost, Rs. 2,516 + Rs. 66 = Rs. 2,582.

The bed of the tank leaks.

Of the bed 15 bighas are cultivated.

There are two sluices.

There is one weir 50 feet in length. The flood discharge from the catchment is 1,361 cusecs, or 28 cusecs per foot-run, which would cause a flood of 4 feet deep.

It overflows into New Barol Tank No. 110.

There is neither Government feeder nor distributary.

Out of the land commanded only 30 bighas are cultivated. The Kharif is irrigated from the tank and rabi from wells.

Two and a half miles east of Barol Inspection house.

The net and gross catchment area is 4.05 square miles, of which two-thirds is cultivable, the rest high and barren ground.

The capacity of the tank is 15.5 m.c.ft.; water-spread 4.86 m.s.ft., and the tank is 9.95 feet deep.

A run-off of 1.6 inch will fill the tank.

The tank filled nine times between 1892 and 1913.

The dam is of earth with masonry face and retaining walls 4,591 feet long, constructed between 1841-1847. Cost, with repairs, Rs. 4,698 + Rs. 677 = Rs. 5,375.

The dam breached in 1873.

There are three sluices.

There are three weirs 41.75' + 85.5' + 80.5' = 208 feet in length. The flood discharge from the catchment area is 2,333 cusecs, or 11.2 cusecs per foot-run, which would cause a flood of 2.3 feet deep.

It overflows into Barol New Tank. No. 110.

From the Rapat there is a feeder diverting the nala into the tank.

There is no Government distributary.

A useful tank doing good irrigation.

BAROL OLD TANK and RAPAT.

Nos. 14/32, 15/47.

In BAROL Village (Ajmer
Collectorate).

Nasirabad Sub-division.

Class II.

26° 15' N. ; 75° 2' E.

BAROL NEW TANK.

No. 110.

In BAROL Village
(Ajmer Collectorate).
Nasirabad Sub-division.

Class I.

26° 15' N. ; 75° E.

On mile post 16 of Nasirabad-Ramsar Road.

The gross catchment area is 31·85 square miles, whereas the net is 16·19 square miles, of which two-thirds is cultivable, the rest waste.

The capacity of the tank is 177,100,000 c.ft.; water-spread 26,960,000 s.ft., and the tank is 11·34 feet deep.

A run-off of 4·7 inches will fill the tank.

The tank filled thirteen times between 1892 and 1913.

The dam is of earth masonry face wall 9,300 feet long, constructed between 1891-92. Cost, Rs. 1,64,850.

A coat of burra one foot thick was spread on the bank in 1912-13 at a cost of Rs. 10,000.

There are four sluices with iron valves of 12 inch diameter.

There are two weirs $155' + 387' = 542$ feet in length. The flood discharge from the gross catchment area is 11,104 cusecs, or 20·5 cusecs per foot-run, which would cause a flood of 3·4 feet deep, but only two feet has been observed heretofore.

It overflows into Shergarh Istamrari Tank.

There is no Government feeder but four distributaries with branches $1\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles long.

An excellent tank with good irrigation. When full it holds more water than is required for one year's irrigation.

Two and three-quarter miles to the north-east of mile post 14, Nasirabad-Deoli Road.

The net and gross catchment area is 1.25 square miles, of which the bed of tank is cultivable ground, the rest barren.

The capacity of the tank is 12,030,000 c.ft.; water-spread 3,040,000 s.ft., and the tank is 10.8 feet deep above sluice.

A run-off of 4.4 inches will fill the tank.

The tank filled only twice between 1892 and 1913.

The dam is of earth with masonry face and retaining walls 1,483 feet long and pitched front slope, constructed between 1841 and 1871 Cost, Rs. 1,140.

The weir was raised by one foot in 1913 at a cost of Rs. 3,500.

There are four sluices.

There is a weir 60 feet in length. The flood discharge from the catchment is 975 cusecs, or 16 cusecs per foot-run, which would cause a flood of 2.9 feet deep.

It overflows into Shergarh Tank.

There is a Government feeder one mile long, but there is no distributary.

A good tank, irrigating well and feeding wells.

**BHAGWANTPURA TANK
or
KHERA BHAGWANT-
PURA.**

No. 16/53.

In BHAGWANTPURA Village
(Ajmer Collectorate).

Nasirabad Sub-division.

Class II.

26° 13' N. ; 74° 57' E.

SHEOLA TANK.

No. 100/450.

SHEOLA RAPAT.

No. 101/463.

In SHEOLA Village (Aimer
Collectorate)

Nasrabad Sub-division.

Class II.

26° 13' N. ; 75° 1' E.

These are situated two and a half miles south-east of Barol Inspection house.

The net and gross catchment is 3.68 square miles, of which half is cultivable, the rest barren.

The capacity of the tank is 8.42 m.c.ft.; water-spread 3.2 m s.ft., and the tank is 6.7 feet deep.

A run-off of 1.0 inch will fill the tank.

The tank fills frequently.

The Rapat is a masonry dam to divert the nala into the tank and does not itself hold water. It was constructed in the year 1842. Cost, with repairs in 1877, Rs. 5 + 15 = Rs. 20.

The dam is of earth with masonry face wall in parts 6,247 feet long, constructed during 1841 to 1847, and further repaired in the year 1877. The total cost, with repairs, Rs. 3,145 + 869 = Rs. 4,014.

The dam often breaches, due to the bad soil and face wall not being well founded. The last breach was in 1907.

There are three sluices.

There is a weir 63' + 90' = 153 feet total length. The flood discharge from the catchment is 2,202 cusecs, or 14.4 cusecs per foot-run of weir, which would cause a flood of 2.7 feet deep.

It overflows into Shergarh Tank.

There is no Government distributary.

The wall requires underpinning and renewal at sites of breaches.

A very useful tank, filling easily and irrigating well.

Five miles south-east of Barol Inspection bangalow and four miles north-east of mile 16, Nasirabad-Dcoli Road.

The gross catchment area is 227·88 square miles, whereas the net is 20·75 square miles.

The dam is of earth with masonry face wall 6,175 feet long.

There are two sluices.

There is a weir 525 feet long. The flood discharge from the gross catchment area is 48,403 cusecs, or 82·2 cusecs per foot of weir, which would cause a flood of 8·3 feet deep.

Mr. Oliphant advised the Thakur to increase this to 914 feet which he calculated as necessary, taking the co-efficient at 390 only instead of the usual 825 with a 3 feet head.

By agreement with Kishangarh State, the weir is not to be raised. The State raised this point in 1913, and the water-spread at weir level was compared with the contours on the original design and found to agree.

SHERGARH TANK.

Istamrar (Ajmer).

In SHERGARH Estate.

26° 11' N. ; 75° 2' E.

DABRELA TANK.

No. 29/214.

In DABRELA Village
(Ajmer Collectorate.)

Nasirabad Sub-division.

Class II.

26° 13' N. : 75° 3' E.

Four miles south-east of Barol Inspection house and eight miles north-east of Goela Inspection house.

The net and gross catchment area is 8·52 square miles, of which one-fourth is cultivable, the rest high and barren ground.

The capacity of the tank is 41·91 m c ft.; water-spread 9·32 m.s.ft, and the tank is 10·98 feet deep.

A run-off of 2·1 inches will fill the tank.

The tank filled eleven times between 1892 and 1913.

The dam is of earth with masonry face wall 6,924 feet long, constructed between 1841-1847 and repaired between 1873-1875. Total cost, Rs. 5,918 + 6,458 + Rs. 2,816 = Rs. 18,840. Breached in 1873 and 1892.

There are two sluices, of which one has an iron valve 12 inches diameter.

There are 2 weirs 507' + 310' = 817 feet in length. The flood discharge from the catchment area is 4,107 cusecs, or 5·3 cusecs per foot-run, which would cause a flood of 1·3 foot deep.

It overflows into the nala that joins Dain River below Shergarh Istamrari Tank.

There are two Government feeders, one 4,500 feet long, but there is no distributary.

The face wall requires underpinning and to be turned into a core wall, as it has begun to tilt.

A good tank with good irrigation.

Eight miles to the north-east of mile post 20, Nasirabad-Deoli Road.

The net and gross catchment area is 3·85 square miles, of which half is cultivable; the rest is in pasture.

The capacity of the tank is 9·75 m.c.ft.; water-spread 3·42 m.s.ft., and the tank is 7·95 feet deep.

A run-off of 1·1 inch will fill the tank.

The tank filled nine times between 1892 and 1913.

The dam is of earth with masonry face wall 4,500 feet long, constructed between 1841 and 1847. Cost, Rs. 3,065.

The dam once breached.

There are two sluices.

There is a weir seventy-one feet in length. The flood discharge from the catchment is 2,290 cusecs, or 32 cusecs per foot-run, which would cause a flood of 4·5 feet deep, but the weir has never flowed over two feet deep.

It overflows into a nala which finally joins the Dain River.

There is no Government distributary, but there is a feeder at the south end (to collect surface water extending to the Kishan-garh border).

The face wall has tilted to such an extent that it probably cannot be underpinned, and as the earth is good, the bank should be given a front slope.

A useful tank with good irrigation.

CHANDOLAI TANK.

No. 26/184.

In CHANDOLAI Village
(Ajmer Collectorate).

Nasirabad Sub-division.

Class II.

28° 10' N.; 75° 7' E.

SADAPUR TANK.

No. 95/465.

In SADAPUR Village
(Ajmer Collectorate).

Nasirabad Sub-division.

Class II.

26° 11' N.; 75° 7½' E.

Eight miles to the north-east of mile post 20, Nasirabad-Deoli Road.

The net and gross catchment area of this tank is 5·6 square miles, of which three-fourths is cultivable, the rest pasture.

The capacity of the tank is 7·03 m. c.ft.; water-spread 3·25 m. s.ft., and the tank is eight feet deep.

A run-off of 6 inch will fill the tank.

The tank filled thirteen times between 1892 and 1913.

The dam is of earth with masonry face and retaining wall 4,103 feet long, constructed during 1841 to 1847 and repaired in 1873 and 1912. Total cost, Rs. 4,174 + Rs. 182 + Rs. 10,130.

It was strengthened by underpinning in 1912 and in 1914 and by raising the face wall at a cost of Rs. 6,380.

There are three sluices.

There is a weir 293 feet in length. The flood discharge from the catchment is 3,003 cusecs, or 10·3 cusecs per foot-run, which would cause a flood of 2·1 feet deep.

It overflows down a nala finally joining Dain River.

There is neither Government feeder nor distributary.

A very useful tank with good irrigation. It might well be increased in size if its doing would not interfere with Jaipur irrigation works.

AJMER IRRIGATION.

DAIN GROUP.

DAIN GROUP.

AJMER COLLECTORATE.

NASIRABAD SUB-DIVISION.

Class.	Serial No.	No. of Tank.	NAME OF TANK.	CATCHMENT AREA.		Capacity.	Run-off.	Flood over Weir.	Length of Weir.	Depth of Crest.	POSITION OF TANK.		REMARKS.
				Net.	Gross.						Latitude.	Longitude.	
IV	1	62/834	Lachipura ...	1-25	...	3,600,000	1-4	Canees.	45'	3-4'	26° 19½'	74° 41'	
I	2	87	Rajosi New Tank ...	2-78	...	25,420,000	1-1	1,780	21½'	1-9'	26° 20'	74° 43'	
III	3	80/873	(Nandimajin) ...	2-60	...	10,150,000	1-7	1,690	79'	3-5'	26° 17'	74° 44'	
III	4	79/872	Bara Talao ...	1-34	...	11,170,000	3-6	1,033	50'	3-3'	26° 16½'	74° 11'	
II	5	21/710	(Bithur) Rapat ...	0-73	...	1,320,000	0-8	665	100'	1-6'	26° 16'	74° 40'	21.
II	6	20/709	Bithur ...	2-62	3-37	16,320,000	2-7	2,066	64'	4-5'	26° 16½'	74° 39'	
II	7	41/752	Jagpura ...	36-48	47-82	21,080,000	0-3	15,048	716'	3-4'	26° 16'	74° 46'	Also feeds chat No. 27
II	8	27/762	Chat ...	7-38	...	37,750,000	3-1	3,702	539'	1-7'	26° 16'	74° 16½'	62, 87, 80, 78, 21, 20.
II	9	11/882	Balwanta ...	1-25	...	19,760,000	0-7	975	414'	0-8'	26° 21'	74° 44½'	
III	10	12/683	(Phutanade) ...	0-50	...	4,110,000	3-3	491	187'	0-9'	26° 20'	74° 45½'	
	11		Danta Tank IV. S. for Conts.	2-35	...	.....	...	1,566	1,200'	0-6'	26° 22'	74° 45½'	Property of Military Works.
III	12	30/206	Danta ...	1-00	...	5,260,000	2-3	825	10'	8-3'	26° 21½'	74° 45½'	
	12a	46/-	Rapat (Jatin) ...	1-80	5-15	.....	...	1,282	106'	2-4'	26° 22'	74° 44'	Rapat is broken.
	13	121	Robert's Tank ...	0-70	...	4,100,000	2-5	644	100'	1-6'	26° 22'	74° 45'	Property of Military Works.
	14	45/179	Jatia ...	14-90	...	109,920,000	3-17	8,582	410'	3-4'	26° 21'	71° 45½'	
II	15	94/813	Katakhera ...	14-90	22-30	109,920,000	3-17	8,582	410'	3-4'	26° 15'	74° 45'	

III	16	124	31,764	Darathu Balaji or Damanya- wala	3-40	...	5,101,000	0-16	2,112	100'	3-4'	25° 13'	74° 48'
II	17	125	68,592.93	Laharwara Naya Talao, Betra Talao	9-41	33-40	43,000,000	2-0	11,096	238'	0-0'	26° 13'	74° 40'
II	18	126	88,310, 39,668	Rapat Rumpura (Ranwintia) Lakholao	16-01	109-60	30,000,000	0-8	27,118	706'	5-1'	26° 12½'	71° 50'
II	19	127	44,182	Permanad	2-58	...	7,230,000	1-2	1,678	180'	2-0'	26° 14'	74° 52'
				Total ...	107-18	167-18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
II	20	128	82,053	Niran Shevagar	58-80	57-15	19,453,000	3-0	17,228	109'	1-7'	26° 10½'	71° 42'
				Grand Total ...		169-63	...			...	...	...	...

Gross area includes
many k-tamrari tanks.

41, 27, 94, 31, 6½, 88.

Three and a half miles to the north of mile post 5, Nasirabad-Mangliawas Road and two and a half miles south from Hatundi Railway Station.

The net and gross catchment area is 1·25 square miles, of which three-fourths is hilly, while the rest is cultivable.

The capacity of the tank is 3,600,000 c.ft.; water-spread 840,000 s.ft., and the tank is 9·88 feet deep.

A run-off of 1·4 inch will fill the tank.

The tank filled ten times between 1892 and 1913.

The dam is of earth with face wall of masonry 239 feet long, constructed between 1841-1847. The face wall is cracked.

There is one sluice.

There is a weir in cutting 45 feet in length. The flood discharge from the catchment is 975 cusecs, or 21·7 cusecs per foot-run, which would cause a flood of 3·4 feet deep.

There are no Government feeders nor distributaries.

The tank influences the neighbouring wells.

LACHIPURA TANK.

No. 62/834.

In LACHIPURA Village

(Ajmer Sub-collectorate).

Nasirabad Sub-division.

86° 19' N. ; 74° 41' E.

Three miles south-west of mile post 10, Ajmer-Nasirabad Road.

The net and gross catchment area is 2.78 square miles, of which 1/20th is cultivable, the rest hilly.

The capacity of the tank is 26,420,000 c.ft.; water-spread 3,260,000 s.ft., and the tank is 26 feet deep.

A run-off of 4.1 inches will fill the tank.

The tank filled seven times between 1892 and 1913.

The dam is of earth with lime masonry core wall and dry stone retaining a wall 623 feet long, constructed between 1832-1833, breached and then reconstructed in the years 1874-1877. Cost, Rs. 30,209.

There is one sluice with an iron valve of 12 inches in diameter.

There are two weirs (94' + 120') with combined length of 214 feet. The flood discharge from the catchment area is 1,786 cusecs, or 8 cusecs per foot-run, which would cause a flood of 1.8 foot deep.

It overflows into Jagpura Tank No. 41/758.

There is no Government feeder but there are two distributaries, 1.9 and 2 miles long.

wala or new
RAJOSI TANK.
No. 87.

In RAJOSI Village
(Ajmer Collectorate).
Nasirabad Sub-division.

Class I.
26° 20' N.; 74° 43' E.

JALIA TANK.

No. 80/878.

In NANDLA Village
(Ajmer Collectorate).

Nasirabad Sub-Division.

Class III.

26° 17' N; 74° 44' E.

Half mile south of mile 3, Nasirabad-Mangliawas Road.

The net and gross catchment area is 2·6 square miles, of which one-fourth is cultivable, the rest hilly and barren ground.

The capacity of the tank is 10,450,000 c.ft.; water-spread 3,620,000 s.ft., and the tank is 6·67 feet deep.

A run-off of 1·7 inch will fill the tank.

The tank filled seven times between 1896 and 1913.

The dam is of earth with a little portion of masonry face wall, 270 feet in length, constructed between 1841-1847 and repaired in or about 1877. Total cost Rs. 1,482 + 106 = Rs. 1,588. The dam leaks throughout its entire length.

There is one sluice.

There is a masonry weir 29 and 150 feet natural escape, or 79 feet in all. The flood discharge from the catchment is 1,690 cusecs, or 21·4 cusecs per foot-run, which would cause a flood of 3·5 feet deep. A flood of 2½ feet is said to have been observed.

It overflows into Jagpura Tank No. 41/758.

There is neither Government feeder nor distributary.

One and a half mile south of mile 3,
Nasirabad-Mangliawas Road.

The net and gross catchment area is 1.34 square miles, of which three-fourths is cultivable, the rest barren high ground.

The capacity of the tank is 11,170,000 c.ft.; water-spread 3,700,000 s.ft., and the tank is 9.96 feet deep.

A run-off of 3.6 inches will fill the tank.

The tank filled five times between 1896 and 1913.

The dam is of earth with masonry face wall to three-fourth length, constructed between 1841-1847 and repaired in or about 1877. Total cost, Rs. 2,322+267 = Rs. 2,589.

There are three sluices.

There is a weir 50 feet in length. The flood discharge from the catchment is 1,033 cusecs, or 20.7 cusecs per foot-run, which would cause a flood of 3.3 feet deep.

It overflows into Jagpura Tank No. 41/758.

There is no Government distributary.

BARA TALAO.

No. 79/872.

In NANDLA Village
(Ajmer Collectorate).

Nasirabad Sub-Division.

Class III.

26° 16' N.; 74° 44' E.

BITHUR RAPAT.

No. 21/710.

In BITHUR

(Ajmer Collectorate).

26° 16' N. ; 74° 40'

Just north of mile post 9, Nasirabad-Mangliawas Road.

The net and gross catchment area is three-fourth square mile, which is hilly reserved forest. The bed of the tank is used for cultivation.

The capacity of Rapat is 1,320,000 c.ft.; water-spread 530,000 s.ft., and the tank is 5.68 feet deep.

A run-off of .8 inch will fill the tank.

Tank frequently overflows.

The dam is of earth with masonry face wall constructed between 1841-1847. Cost, Rs. 129.

There is one sluice and two outlets.

There is no masonry weir but natural ground overflow 100 feet in length. The flood discharge from the catchment is 665 cusecs, or 6.65 cusecs per foot-run, which would cause a flood of 1.6 foot deep.

It overflows into Bithur Tank No. 20/709.

There is neither Government feeder nor distributary.

Alongside mile 8, Nasirabad-Mangliawas Road.

The gross catchment area is 3.37 square miles, whereas the net is 1.67 square miles, of which one-third is cultivable, the rest hilly reserved forest.

The capacity of the tank is 16,520,000 c.ft.; water-spread 3,600,000 s.ft., and the tank is 9.57 feet deep.

A run-off of 2.7 inches will fill the tank.

The tank filled thrice between 1892 and 1913.

The dam is of earth with masonry face wall, 1,390 feet long, constructed between 1841-1847. Cost with repairs, Rs. 2,484 plus Rs. 75 = Rs. 2,559. The dam twice breached and was repaired during the famine of 1891-1892. Total cost, Rs. 2,484 + Rs. 75 + Rs. 893.

There is one sluice.

There is a weir 6.4 feet in length. The flood discharge from the gross catchment is 2.066 cusecs, or 32.3 cusecs per foot-run, which would cause a flood of 4.5 feet deep, but owing to the numerous nadis in Rajgarh Istamrari it does not overflow more than two feet.

It overflows into Jagpura Tank No. 41/758.

There is a Government feeder 700 feet long but there is no distributary.

BITHUR TANK.

No. 20709.

In BITHUR Village
(Ajmer Collectorate).

Nasirabad Sub division.

Class II.

26° 16½' N.; 74° 38' E.

JAGPURA TANK.

No. 41/758.

In JAGPURA Village
(Ajmer Collectorate).
Nasirabad Sub-division.

Class II.

26° 16' N. ; 74° 46' E.

Opposite mile two and a half of the
Nasirabad-Ncemuch Road.

The gross catchment area is 47·82 square
miles, whereas the net is 36·48 square miles, of
which two-thirds is cultivable, the rest hilly.

The capacity of the tank is 21,080,000
c.ft. ; water-spread 8,550,000 s.ft., and the
tank is 7·42 feet deep.

A run-off of 0·3 inch will fill the tank.

The tank overflowed 15 times between
1892 and 1913. Surplus water is passed at
the Chat Tank.

The dam is of earth with masonry face
and retaining walls 3,900 feet long. con-
structed between 1841-1847. Cost, Rs. 1,170.

There are five sluices and two outlets in
weirs.

There are two weirs 651 and 65, with the
combined length of 716 r.ft. The flood dis-
charge from the gross catchment is 15,048
cusecs, or 21·00 cusecs per foot-run, which
would cause a flood of 3·4 feet deep.

It overflows into Chat Tank No. 27/762
through a feeder.

There is neither Government feeder nor
distributary.

One mile east of mile four, Nasirabad-Ncemuch Road

The net and gross catchment area of this tank is 7.38 square miles, of which two-thirds is cultivable, the rest barren. It is also fed from Jagpura Tank.

The capacity of the tank is 57,750,000 c.ft.; water-spread 12,000,000 s.ft., and the tank is 9.88 feet deep.

A run-off of 3.4 inches of the net area will fill the tank.

The tank filled twelve times between 1892 and 1913, owing to the assistance received from Jagpura Tank.

The dam is of earth with masonry face wall and with a weak portion pitched; 6,912 feet long constructed between 1841-1847 and repaired during the famine of 1891-1892 and 1910 to 1913. Cost, Rs. 1,998 + Rs. 1,343 + Rs. 5,064.

There are three sluices.

There is a weir 539 feet in length. The flood discharge from the gross catchment is 3,702 cusecs, or 7.0 cusecs per foot-run, which would cause a flood of 1.7 foot deep.

It overflows into Rapat Rampura 88/310.

There is a feeder from Jagpura Tank No. 41 which is in cutting. Its entire length is 1.6 mile.

There is no Government distributary.

CHAT TANK.

No. 27/762

In CHAT Village (Ajmer Collectorate).

Nasirabad Sub-division.

Class II.

26° 15' N ; 74° 46' E.

BALWANTA TANK.

No. 11/682.

In BALWANTA Village
(Ajmer Collectorate).
Nasirabad Sub-division.

Class II.

26° 21' N. ; 74° 45' E.

Three quarters of a mile to the south-west of mile 10, Ajmer-Nasirabad Road.

The net and gross catchment area is 1.25 square mile, of which two-thirds is hilly, the rest cultivable and sandy.

The capacity of the tank is 19,760,000 c.ft.; water-spread 4,420,000 s.ft., and the tank is 6.4 feet deep.

A run-off of 6.7 inches will fill the tank.

The tank filled five times between 1892 and 1913.

The dam is of earth but in three portions. The first portion is in earth, the second has dry stone face and retaining walls, the third has masonry face wall and dry stone retaining wall, 3,250 feet long, constructed between 1841-1847. Cost with repairs, Rs. 4,306 + Rs. 355 + Rs. 1,622.

There is only one sluice in weir No. 2.

There are 3 weirs, with combined length, $27 + 169 + 218 = 414$ r.f.; the flood discharge from the catchment area is 975 cusecs, or 2.3 cusecs per foot-run, which would cause a flood of 0.8 foot deep.

It overflows into Ratakhera Tank No. 94/813.

There are two feeders to this tank. For the first, the nala is dammed and the channel is in cutting for 1,600 feet.

For the second, a regulator is provided in the nala and a channel, which is in cutting for 1,000 feet.

There are no Government distributaries.

Alongside mile 11, Ajmer-Nasirabad Road.

The net and gross catchment area is .5 square mile, of which one-third is cultivable, the rest sandy and barren.

The capacity of the tank is 4,110,000 c.ft.; water-spread 1,350,000 s.ft., and the tank is 5.22 feet deep.

A run-off of 3.5 inches will fill the tank.

The tank filled eleven times between 1892 and 1913.

The dam is of earth with masonry face wall 1,410 feet long, constructed between 1841-1847.

The dam once breached.

There are two sluices.

There are two weirs, one of masonry 90 feet long and one on natural ground 97 feet long; with a combined length of 187 feet. The flood discharge is 491 cusecs, or 2.6 cusecs per foot-run, which would cause a flood of 0.9 foot deep.

It overflows into Ratakhera Tank No. 94.

There is neither Government feeder nor distributary.

PHUTANADA TANK.

No. 12/683.

In BALWANTA Village
(Ajmer Collectorate).
Nasirabad Sub-division.

Class III.

26° 20' N. ; 74° 45½' E.

DANTA TANK.
Nasirabad Cantonment
Water Supply
(Ajmer Collectorate).
26° 22½' N.; 74° 45½' E.

One mile east of mile 8, Ajmer-Nasirabad Road.

The net and gross catchment area is 2·35 square miles, which is hilly.

The dam or weir is of masonry 1,200 feet long. It is intended for the water supply of Nasirabad.

There is one sluice with an iron valve 18 inches in diameter.

The flood discharge from the catchment is 1,566 cusecs per foot of weir, which would cause a flood of 0·6 foot deep.

It has never overflowed since the date of its construction.

Half a mile to the east of mile post 9,
Ajmer-Nasirabad Road.

Most of the catchment area of the tank has been cut off by the feeder between the Nasirabad Cantonment Water Supply Tanks "Danta" and "Roberts," so it never fills. The net catchment area now available is 1.00 square mile, of which two-thirds is cultivable and the rest hilly.

The capacity of the tank is 5,260,000 c.ft.; water-spread 1,600,000 a.ft., and the tank is 6.08 feet deep.

A run-off of 2.26 inches will fill the tank.

The dam is of earth with masonry face and retaining walls 2,200 feet long, constructed between 1841 and 1847, and repaired between 1873-1874. Total cost, Rs. 3,046 + Rs. 50 = Rs. 3,096.

There is one sluice.

There is no masonry weir, but a gap about 10 feet wide through which the water flows to Roberts Tank. The flood discharge from the catchment is 825 cusecs, or 83 cusecs per foot-run which would cause a flood of 8.3 feet deep.

It overflows through a feeder into Roberts Tank.

There is neither Government feeder nor distributary.

DANTA TANK.

No. 30/206.

In DANTA Village
(Ajmer Collectorate).
Nasirabad Sub-division.

Class III.

26° 21½' N. ; 74° 45½' E.

JATIA RAPAT.

No. 46.

In JATIA
(Ajmer Collectorate).

Not Classed.

26 22' N. ; 74° 44' E.

A mile west of mile 9, Ajmer-Nasirabad Road.

As this tank is breached and the water diverted off into "Roberts" Tank for the benefit of the Nasirabad Cantonment Water Supply Wells, its area, capacity, etc., etc., is not separately shown.

The gross catchment area is 5.15 square miles, whereas the net is 1.80 square mile, of which two-thirds is hilly, the rest cultivable.

The dam is of earth and pitched for some length.

There is a weir 106 feet in length. The flood discharge from the catchment is 2,841 cusecs, or 28 cusecs per foot of weir, which would cause a flood of 4.1 feet deep.

It overflows into Tota Bhera Tank No. 94.

There are two feeders to this tank, one from Military Danta Tank and the other from the irrigation tank of the same name, No. 30.

The water of this tank is taken by pipe to Nasirabad Cantonment.

This tank, the Military Danta Tank and the breached Rapat Jatia and also much of the water of Danta (No. 30) form the water supply of Nasirabad Cantonment.

ROBERTS TANK.

(Ajmer Collectorate)

Nasirabad Sub-division.

26° 22' N. ; 74° 45' E.

JATIA TANK.

No. 45/179.

In JATIA Village
(Ajmer Collectorate).
Nasirabad Sub-Division.

Class ~~III~~ **II**

26° 21' N. ; 74° 45½' E.

Alongside mile 10, Ajmer-Nasirabad
Road.

Net and gross catchment area is 0·70
square mile, which is almost hilly.

The capacity of the tank is 4,100,000 c.ft. ;
water-spread 1,390,000 s.ft., and the tank is
6·46 feet deep.

A run-off of 2·5 inches will fill the tank.

The tank filled four times between 1892
and 1913.

The dam is of earth with masonry face
and retaining walls 1,433 feet long, construct-
ed between 1868-1869. Cost, Rs. 4,346.

There are two sluices.

There is a weir 100 feet in length. The
flood discharge from the catchment is 644
cusecs, or 6·4 cusecs per foot-run, which
would cause a flood of 1·6 foot deep. It over-
flows into Ratakhera Tank No. 94/813.

There is neither Government feeder nor
tributary.

One and a half mile to the south-east of Nasirabad on the Ramsar Road.

The gross catchment is 22.50, net 14.90 square miles. Of the net two-thirds is cultivable, the rest sandy and barren.

The capacity of the tank is 109,820,000 c.ft.; water-spread 15,120,000 s.ft., and the tank is 16.74 feet deep.

A run-off of 3.17 inches will fill the tank.

The tank never filled.

The dam is of earth with masonry face and retaining walls 2,560 feet long, constructed between 1841 and 1847, with petty repairs in 1877, at a cost of Rs. 25,979. Further strengthened and improved during the famine of 1899-1900, at a cost of Rs. 11,267. Total cost, Rs. 37,246.

There are three sluices and two outlets.

There are three weirs, 208, 103' and 105' = 416 feet in all. The flood discharge from the gross catchment is 8,582 cusecs, or 20.0 cusecs per foot-run, which would cause a flood of 3.4 feet deep.

It overflows into Loharwara Tank No. 68/592, 93.

There is neither Government distributary nor feeder.

RATAKHERA TANK.

No. 94/813.

In RATAKHERA Village

(Ajmer Collectorate).

Nasirabad Sub division.

Class II.

26° 18' N. ; 74° 48' E.

**BALAJI or BAMANYA-
WALA TANK.**

No. 81/764.

In DARATHU Village
(Ajmer Collectorate).

Nasirabad Sub-division.

Class III.

26° 15' N. ; 74° 48' E.

One mile south of mile 3, Nasirabad-Deoli Road.

The net and gross catchment area is 3·49 square miles, of which two-thirds is cultivable, the rest barren ground.

The capacity of the tank is 5,100,000 c.ft.; water-spread 3,780,000 s.ft., and the tank is 3·51 feet deep.

A run-off of 0·6 inch will fill the tank.

The tank frequently fills.

The dam is of earth 4,900 feet long, with masonry face wall for half of its length, constructed between 1843 and 1847.

There is no sluice and no irrigation is done.

There is no masonry weir but a natural escape 100 feet in length. The flood discharge from the catchment is 2,112 cusecs, or 21 cusecs per foot-run, which would cause a flood of 3·4 feet deep.

Its overflow is passed into Loharwara New Tank No. 68/592, 95 by means of a regulator.

There is neither Government feeder nor distributary.

Half a mile to the south of mile 4, Nasirabad-Deoli Road.

The gross catchment area of this tank is 35.4 square miles, whereas net is 9.41 square miles, which is high ground.

The surplus water from No. 31 Balaji is also passed into this tank by means of a regulator built across the river.

The capacity of the tank is 43,660,000 c.ft.; water-spread 12,050,000 s.ft., and the tank is 9.10 feet deep.

A run-off of 2.0 inches will fill the tank.

The tank filled sixteen times between 1892 and 1913.

The overflow is diverted into the Lakholao tank by means of the Rampura Rapat.

The dam is of earth with a regular slope to either sides and protected with drystone-pitching in front to high flood level 7,400 feet long. It was constructed in years 1843-1846, but lately repaired and strengthened in 1891 1892. Total cost, Rs. 10,315 + Rs. 536.

There are four sluices to this tank.

There are three weirs to this tank 91', 74' and 73' = 238 feet in all. The flood discharge from the catchment is 11,996 cusecs, or 50.4 cusecs per foot-run. This would cause a flood of 6.0 feet deep. The highest flood was observed in 1908 and was 4½ ft.

It overflows into Hanwantia Tank 39/668.

There is one feeder to this tank 3,500 feet long which diverts the river by means of a regulator into the tank. And there are two Government distributaries 1 and 1.25 mile long.

LOHARWARA NAYA TALAO

and
BARA TALAO.

No. 68/592, 93.

In LOHARWARA Village
(Ajmer Collectorate).

Nasirabad Sub-division.

Class II.

26° 15' N.; 74° 49' E.

LAKHOLAO TANK.

No. 89/888.

In HANWANTIA Village.

RAMPURA RAPAT.

No. 88/810.

In RAMPURA Village

(Ajmer Collectorate).

Nasirabad Sub-division.

Class II.

26° 12½' N.; 74° 50' E.

Two and a half miles to the south of mile 7, Deoli-Nasirabad Road.

The gross catchment area is 106·6 square miles, whereas net is 16·6 square miles, of which two-thirds is cultivable, the rest produces fodder.

The capacity of the tank is 30,690,000 c.ft.; water-spread 8,700,000 s.ft., and the tank is eight and a half feet deep.

A run-off of 0·8 inch will fill the tank.

The tank filled 13 times between 1892 and 1913.

(a). The dam is of earth with masonry face wall, 10,134 feet long, with feeder constructed between 1841-1847 and repaired after breach in 1906.

(b). Masonry dam across the river at Rampura, constructed between 1841-1847.

The two originally cost Rs. 6,791. In 1904 the feeder was widened for Rs. 607, and in 1905 the tank and rapat were raised for Rs. 11,228, and in the same year the tank breached and was repaired in 1906 for Rs. 1,030.

There are five sluices.

There are three weirs with the combined length of $340' + 291' + 75' = 706$ r.ft. in all. The flood discharge from the gross catchment area is 27,448 cusecs, or 93 cusecs per foot-run, which would cause a flood of 5·1 feet deep, but two and a half feet only has been observed.

It overflows into Dain River.

There is a feeder two-thirds of a mile long to bring the water for the Rampura Dami.

There is no Government distributary.

To south and alongside mile 8, Nasirabad-Deoli Road.

The net and gross catchment area is 2.58 square miles, of which one-fourth is cultivable, the rest produces fodder. The soil is cultivable.

The capacity of the tank is 7,250,000 c.ft.; water-spread 2,640,000 s.ft., and the tank is 6 feet deep.

A run-off of 1.2 inch will fill the tank.

The tank filled seven times between 1892 and 1913.

The dam is of earth 3,621 feet long with little piece of face wall 441 feet long at the weak portion, constructed between 1868-1869 and repaired in 1891-1892. Total cost, Rs. 500 + Rs. 2,146 + Rs. 1,240 = Rs. 3,886.

There are three sluices.

There is a weir 180 feet in length. The flood discharge from the catchment is 1,690 cusecs, or 9.4 cusecs per foot-run, which would cause a flood of two feet deep. A flood of two and a half feet was observed in 1908.

The overflow joins the Dain River a mile below Rampura Weir.

There is a guide bank running across the Nasirabad-Deoli Road to the north, 600 feet long.

There are no Government distributaries.

PERMANAND TANK.

No. 44/182.

In JASWANTPURA Village

(Ajmer Collectorate).

Nasirabad Sub-division.

Class II.

26° 14' N. ; 74° 52' E.

SHEOSAGAR TANK.

No. 82/650

In NIARAN Village
(Ajmer Collectorate).

Nasirabad Sub-division.

Class II.

26° 10½' N.; 74° 42' E.

Two and three-quarter miles to the west of mile 9, Nasirabad-Neemuch Road.

The gross catchment area is 57·45 square miles, but on the gross area are many tanks of Kherwa and Bhagsuri Istamrari, reducing the net area to 28·8 sq. miles, of which one-eighth is cultivable, the rest hilly and rocky.

The capacity of the tank is 193,630,000 c.ft.; water-spread 32,820,000 s.ft., and the tank is 25·59 feet deep.

A run-off of 3·0 inches will fill the tank.

The tank filled eight times between 1895 and 1909.

The dam is of earth with masonry face and retaining walls, 1,429 feet long, constructed between 1842-1849 and repaired between 1869-1890. Cost, with repairs, Rs. 32,017 + Rs. 949 + Rs. 1,065.

There are three sluices with iron valves, of which No. 1 has two iron valves.

There is one weir 4·99 feet in length. The flood discharge from the gross catchment is 17,223 cusecs, or 34·4 cusecs per foot-run, which would cause a flood of 4·7 feet deep.

It overflows into Dain River.

There is no feeder, but there are four distributaries 2·5, 0·5, 1·1 and 0·7 miles respectively.

AJMER IRRIGATION.



KEKRI GROUP.

1913.

KEKRI GROUP.

AJMER COLLECTORATE.

Class.	Serial No.	No. of Tank.	NAME OF TANK.	CATCHMENT AREA.		Capacity.	Run-off.	Flood over Weir.	Length of Weir.	Depth Crest.	POSITION OF TANK.		REMARKS.
				Net.	Gross.						Latitude.	Longitude.	
III	1	131	Kesholao	0.87	...	C. ft. 3,010,000	Inches. 1.23	Cuacca. 706	50'	2.8'	25° 39'	75° 10'	
III	2	132	Machols	2.83	...	15,460,000	2.3	1,857	117'	2.8'	25° 53½'	76° 11½'	
III	3	133	Dahr or Nahr Nadi ...	0.62	...	0,970,000	0.7	558	500'	0.7'	25° 53½'	76° 11'	
III	4	134	Gendolao	0.72	...	3,550,000	2.1	644	57'	2.3'	25° 53½'	76° 12'	
III	5	135	Nil-ki-Nadi	0.75	2.09	0,360,000	3.6	1,439	62'	3.6'	25° 58'	75° 12½'	57, 54.
			Total ...	5.89	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...

On south of mile post 3, Nasirabad-Deoli Road.

The catchment is .87 square mile and is high and cultivable ground.

The capacity of the tank is 3.01 m. c.ft.; water-spread 1.66 m. s.ft., and the tank is 5.44 feet deep.

A run-off of 1.23 inch from the catchment will fill the tank.

The tank filled fourteen times between 1892 and 1913.

The dam is of earth with masonry face wall 3,500 feet long, constructed in the years 1841-1847, with further repairs in 1877. Cost, Rs. 3,475.

There are no sluices, as no irrigation in the rear is being done.

There is no weir to this tank. On the occurrence of high flood the water flows through a gap of 50 feet long in dam at chainage 630. The flood discharge from the catchment is 736 cusecs, or 15.3 cusecs per foot-run, which would cause a flood of 2.8 feet deep.

There is neither Government feeder nor distributary.

KESHOLAO TANK

No. 58/556.

In KEKRI

(Ajmer Collectorate).

Nasirabad Sub-division.

Class III.


25° 39' N. ; 75° 10' E.

MACHOLA TANK.

No. 56/554.

In' KEKRI
(Ajmer Sub-Collectorate).

Nasirabad Sub-division.

Class **N.I.** 
25° 56½' N. ; 75° 11½' E.

One and a half mile to the south-west of mile post 36, Nasirabad-Deoli Road.

The net and gross catchment is 2.93 square miles and is high ground and cultivable.

The capacity of the tank is 15.46 m.c.ft. ; water-spread 4.09 m.s.ft., and the tank is 9.04 feet deep.

A run-off of 2.3 inches from the catchment will fill the tank.

The tank filled seven times between 1892 and 1913.

The dam is of earth with masonry face wall of stone in lime masonry 2,675 feet long, constructed in years 1841-1847, repaired and front slope of earth pitched and added in years 1891-1892. Cost, Rs. 1,900 + Rs. 4,647 = Rs. 6,286.

There are two sluices with 8 inch sluice valves for irrigation.

There is only one weir to this tank with a length of 117 feet. The flood discharge from the catchment is 1,857 cusecs, or 15.8 cusecs per foot-run, which would cause a flood of 2.8 feet deep.

It overflows into Khari River.

There are neither Government distributaries nor feeders.

On west of mile post 35, Nasirabad-Deoli Road.

The net and gross catchment is '62 square mile, which is high and cultivable ground.

The capacity of the tank is 6·97 m. c.ft.; water-spread 0·66 m. s.ft., and the tank is 3·61 feet deep.

A run-off of 0·7 inch will fill the tank.

The tank filled sixteen times between 1892 and 1913.

The overflow runs to tank No. 55/553.

The dam is of earth with masonry face wall, 1,700 feet long, constructed in the years 1841-1847, at a cost of Rs. 1,700.

There are no sluices, as no irrigation is done.

There is no weir; the water on occurrence of high flood runs over natural ground for a width of 500 feet.

The flood discharge from the catchment is 558 cusecs, or 1·58 cusecs per foot-run, which would cause a flood of 0·7 foot deep.

It overflows into tank No. 55/553.

There is one feeder to this tank from the west, in cutting through its entire length, 10,600 feet long.

There is no Government distributary.

DAHR or NAHRNADI.

No. 57/555.

In KEKRI

(Ajmer Sub-Collectorate).

Nasirabad Sub-division.

Class III.

25° 58½' N. ; 75° 11' E.

GANDOLAO TANK.

No. 54/551.

In **KEKRI**

(Ajmer Collectorate).

Nasirabad Sub-division.

Class **III** **II**

25° 58½' N. ; 75° 12' E.

Half a mile to the north-east of mile 36, Nasirabad-Deoli Road, on north-eastern side of the city Kekri.

The net and gross catchment area is 0·72 square mile, which is barren ground.

The capacity of the tank is 3·58 m. c.ft.; water-spread 1·75 m. s.ft., and the tank is 9·79 feet deep.

A run-off of 2·10 inches will fill the tank.

The tank filled twelve times between 1892 and 1913.

The dam is of earth with masonry face wall, constructed between 1841 and 1847. Cost, Rs. 36.

There are three sluices.

There is a weir 57 feet in length. The flood discharge from the catchment is 644 cusecs, or 11·2 cusecs per foot-run, which would cause a flood of 2·3 feet deep.

It overflows into Nil-ki-Nadi Tank No. 55/553.

There is neither Government feeder nor distributary.

A quarter of a mile to the south-east of mile 36, Nasirabad-Deoli Road.

The gross catchment area is 2.09 square miles, whereas the net is 0.75 square mile, which is a high ground.

The capacity of the tank is 6.36 m. c.ft.; water-spread 3.1 m. s.ft., and the tank is 6.15 feet deep.

A run-off of 3.6 inches will fill the tank.

The tank filled seven times between 1892 and 1913.

The dam is of earth with masonry face wall, 2,766 feet long, constructed between 1841 and 1847. Cost, Rs. 887.

There are two sluices.

There is a weir 62 feet in length. The flood discharge from the catchment is 1,439 cusecs, or 23.2 cusecs per foot-run, which would cause a flood of 3.6 feet deep.

It overflows into the Khari River.

There are neither Government feeders nor distributaries.

NIL-KI-NADI TANK.

No. 55/553.

In KEKRI

(Ajmer Collectorate.)

Nasirabad Sub-division.

Class ~~III~~ II

25° 58' N. ; 75° 12' E.

